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by Ragy Ibrahim
Munther Younes, Consultant

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INTRODUCTION

Arabic is spoken by over 300 million people who live in 22 countries that make up the Arab world. Some of these countries are well known, such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Iraq, and others are less known, such as Djibouti and the Comoros. In addition to being the official language of these countries, Arabic is also the religious language of over 1.2 billion Muslims. It is the language of the Muslim holy book, the Quran, and other classical Muslim literary and religious works. Arabic is also one of the six official languages of the United Nations.

Like any other language with a long history that is spoken over a large area, Arabic has many varieties. For the purposes of this book, a major distinction can be made between the literary language, known in Arabic as Fusha and referred to in English as Classical Arabic or Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), and the regional dialects. Classical Arabic generally refers to the older form of the (literary) language, and MSA to its modern form. Classical Arabic will not concern us here, since this book is designed for users of Arabic in its modern context.

This rich language situation is described by linguists as "diglossic." Arabs from different parts of the Arab world use a regional variety or dialect, i.e., Egyptian, Iraqi, Syrian, etc., for conversation, and MSA for reading, writing, and formal speaking. For example, when an Arab man reads a newspaper, he reads MSA, but when he discusses its contents with his friends, the discussion takes place in the regional variety.

While the different dialects differ from one region to another, MSA is virtually the same everywhere. This is one reason why the majority of Arabic books written for

foreigners introduce MSA. However, people who learn to speak only MSA will not be able to use it in conversation; not only will they sound ludicrous, but they will also find it difficult to understand what is being said to them.

This book, which is intended as a basic introduction to Arabic using simple, practical dialogues as its main linguistic component, presents a colloquial dialect, i.e., Egyptian, for conversation in conformity with Arabic sociolinguistic realities.

Why Egyptian? Egyptian is the most widely used and understood of all Arabic dialects. For one thing, Egyptians constitute between a quarter and a fifth of the total population of the Arab world. In addition, Egypt, in particular Cairo, has for a long time served as an important, probably the most important, cultural center of the Arab world. More publications come out of Cairo than any other Arab city, and Egyptian movies and soap operas are watched all over the Arab world. Students from many Arab (and Muslim) countries study at Egyptian universities, and hundreds of thousands of Egyptian teachers, doctors, engineers, and farm workers live all over the Arab world.

In addition to learning to converse at a basic level, you will also learn to read Arabic at a level that will enable you to understand the names of people and places, road signs, restaurant menus, and travel schedules.

Since words will be presented as pronounced in an Egyptian Arabic context, the Egyptian pronunciation will be adopted throughout the book.

Munther Younes

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

al-lughah al-Carabiah

اللغة العربية



The Arabic Writing System and Basic Grammatical Structures

1

ARABIC LETTERS AND SOUNDS

Arabic uses an alphabetic writing system, where each sound is represented by a letter. The alphabet consists of 28 letters, which represent the Arabic consonants and long vowels. A few more symbols are used to indicate the short vowels, the doubling of consonants, the absence of a vowel sound, and the *hamza* or glottal stop, which will be discussed below.

The Arabic writing system is much more systematic than the English system; for the most part, each Arabic letter or symbol stands for one sound, and each sound is represented by one symbol. In English, for example, the letter *s* is pronounced differently in the words *seem, easy, pleasure*, and *sugar*, while the sound *s* is spelled differently in *sit, city, scene, taxi*, and *massive*. English vowels show even more irregularity. Think of the sounds represented by the letter *o* in *do, does, doe, how*, and *hot*. Arabic irregularities are much more limited.



The following table lists the Arabic letters and the sounds they represent using a romanized transliteration system. It will serve as a pronunciation guide throughout the book. The letters marked with an asterisk (*) represent sounds not found in English. Short explanatory notes appear next to these. If no notes appear, then the transcription symbol represents the typical English pronunciation of the letter given. So, in the second row, the Arabic letter *ب* is pronounced the same as the English consonant *b* used in the transliteration.

ARABIC LETTER	TRANSCRIPTION	NOTES
ا	aa	Pronounced like the English <i>a</i> in <i>man</i> and <i>far</i> (more on this under "the emphatic group" below).
ب	b	
ت	t	
ث	t or s	
ج	g	Rarely pronounced as j.
ح*	h	Pronounced like <i>h</i> , but with more friction in the throat.
خ*	kh	Pronounced like the German <i>ch</i> , as in <i>nach</i> .
د	d	
ذ	z	
ر	r	Trilled, as in Spanish.
ز	z	
س	s	
ش	sh	<i>sh</i> as English <i>ship</i> (to distinguish this from the sequence <i>s</i> followed by <i>h</i> , italic will be used).
ص*	S	Emphatic <i>s</i> (ص). This and the next three capitalized letters are known as the emphatic consonants. More on these under "the emphatic group" below.
ض*	D	Emphatic <i>z</i> .
ط*	T	Emphatic <i>ch</i> .
ظ*	Z or D	Emphatic <i>z</i> or <i>d</i> .
ع*	c	Similar to <i>hamza</i> (the glottal stop), but pronounced with more friction in the throat. (See the note on <i>hamza</i> on page 4.)
غ*	gh	As in French <i>r</i> in <i>rouge</i> .
ف	f	
ق*	~	This letter is pronounced as a <i>hamza</i> in most cases. In a few cases, it retains the MSA pronunciation as an emphatic <i>k</i> . In these cases it will be written and transcribed as <i>q</i> . (More on <i>hamza</i> below.)
ك	k	
ل	l	
م	m	
ن	n	
هـ	h	
وـ -as a long vowel	uu	Pronounced as the <i>u</i> in <i>June</i> .
وـ -as a long vowel	oo	Pronounced as the <i>oo</i> in <i>door</i> .
وـ -as a semi-vowel	w	Pronounced as the <i>w</i> in <i>way</i> .
يـ -as a long vowel	ii	Pronounced as the <i>ea</i> in <i>meat</i> .
يـ -as a long vowel	ee	Pronounced as the <i>ai</i> in <i>bait</i> .
يـ -as a semi-vowel	y	Pronounced as the <i>y</i> in <i>young</i> .

HAMZA, THE GLOTTAL STOP



اسبرين
'asbrin'

The Arabic letter همزة (hamza) is not considered a full member of the alphabet. It is sometimes written by itself, but it is mostly “tacked onto” a vowel. It always has the same pronunciation: a glottal stop, the way you start a word like *apple* in English. The pronunciation is symbolized here by the grave accent symbol (`). The همزة may have any of the following shapes: ء، إ، ؈، ،، ؍، ؎. The rules for choosing the different shapes of the همزة are quite complicated. All you need to know at this stage is to recognize these shapes when you see them written and to remember that all of them stand for one sound only.

Reading Exercise

Each of the following words includes hamza. First read them, then compare your reading to the answers below.

I	أنا
you, masculine, singular (m.s.)	إنتَ
Algeria	الجزائر
point of departure	منشاً
evening	مساءً
emergency	طوارئ

THE EMPHATIC GROUP

The *emphatics* are a particularly interesting group of consonants in Arabic. They contrast with a set of more familiar, non-emphatic consonants. In the preceding alphabet table, they are transliterated in uppercase.

Emphatic	Nonemphatic
ص	S
ض	D
ط	T
ظ	Z
	s d t z (sometimes d)

The letter ق is mostly pronounced like the *hamza* (glottal stop, see below), but in some words, particularly “educated” vocabulary and certain proper names (Cairo, *al-qahira*, and Qur'an, *al-qur'aan*), it is pronounced as an emphatic *k*.

The English letters *s*, *d*, *t*, and *c* are pronounced in certain environments in a manner that approximates the Arabic emphatic pronunciation. This is shown by the words in Column A in contrast with those in Column B in the following:

A	B
(close to emphatic)	(plain)
sought	seat
dawn	dean
taught	teach
caught	catch



ANSWERS

أنا، إنتَ، إل-قاهيرَة، منشاً، مساءً، طوارئ

The vowel ئ (aa) and its short counterpart are pronounced in two slightly different ways, one emphatic, next to emphatic consonants, and another plain or non-emphatic everywhere else. These two pronunciations are found in English in words like *car* and *cat*. The *a* of *car* has the emphatic pronunciation, and that of *cat* has the non-emphatic, plain one.

Putting It Together

Unlike English, Arabic is written and read from right to left. Arabic letters are connected to one another to form words. All letters connect to those preceding them, and all but six connect to those following. The following table shows the different letter shapes. The six non-connecting letters are marked as "non-connecting" in the table.

	WORD— FINALLY	WORD—INITIALLY AND MEDIALLY
Non-connecting		ا
	بـ	ـب
	تـ	ـت
	ثـ	ـث
	جـ	ـج
	حـ	ـح
	خـ	ـخ
Non-connecting		دـ
Non-connecting		ذـ
Non-connecting		رـ
Non-connecting		زـ
	سـ	ـسـ
	شـ	ـشـ
	صـ	ـصـ
	ضـ	ـضـ
	طـ	ـطـ
	ـطـ	ـطـ
	عـ	ـعـ
	ـعـ	ـغـ
	فـ	ـفـ
	ـفـ	ـقـ
	كـ	ـكـ
	ـكـ	ـلـ
	مـ	ـمـ
	ـمـ	ـنـ
	ـنـ	ـهـ
Non-connecting		وـ
	ـيـ	ـيـ

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

- Eight letters have one shape each, regardless of their position in the word. These include the six non-connecting letters and ل and ظ.
- Three letters, ء, ئ, and ؽ, have four shapes each, depending on their position in the word and whether the preceding letter is connecting or non-connecting. The first shape is used at the beginning of the word and after non-connecting letters, but not word-finally. The second is used after a connecting letter inside a word. The third is used word-finally after a connecting letter. The fourth is used word-finally after a non-connecting letter.
- The rest (17 letters) have two shapes each, one initial and medial (both connected and non-connected), and another final.
- In general, the final shape of a letter includes an additional curve to finish it off.
- If you compare the shapes of the different letters, you will notice that the majority are organized into groups or families according to their basic shape: ب, ت, ث, ج, ح, خ, etc. Within each family, letters are generally distinguished by the placement and number of their dots.
- In addition to functioning as the long vowel *aa*, the first letter of the Arabic alphabet, ل, serves as a transitional vowel at the beginnings of words that start with a vowel. In this position, it is pronounced *a*, *i*, or *u*, depending on the individual word. The most common such usage of ل is as the first letter of the definite article *Ji* "the":

the post office

il-bariid

البريد

Exercise

- Connect the following letters to form words:

ب ا ب _____

ا ب _____

ط ا ل ب _____

ب ط ا ط س _____

- Copy the same words. The movement in writing the letters is always from right to left and top to bottom. Always remember that all letters connect to those preceding them and all except six connect to those following. Remember that the letter ل, found in these words, is a non-connecting letter:

بطاطس	طالب	كتاب	باب
baTaaTis	Taalib	kitaab	baab
potatoes	student	book	door

SHORT VOWELS AND OTHER DIACRITICS

You may have noticed that in the words طالب, كتاب, بطاقة, and *بطاطس*, only the long vowel *I* is written. The short vowels corresponding to *a* and *i* in the transliteration are not. This is typical of Arabic writing. Only the three long vowels *و*, *إ*, and *ي* are listed as part of the alphabet. Short vowels are not represented regularly as part of the alphabet, but they are sometimes indicated as diacritical marks above or below the letters to help certain groups of readers such as children or foreign learners. In this guide, the romanized transliteration along with the Arabic letters give ample clues to the correct pronunciation, which renders the diacritical marks unnecessary. Furthermore, the type of Arabic that the user of this book is likely to encounter (road signs, names, etc.) will not have diacritical marks anyway.

In contexts where the short vowels are necessary, as in cases involving distinctions of otherwise identical words, the diacritics will be shown.

Among these diacritics, there are three vowels that correspond to the three long vowels in the alphabet table. The following list includes them as well as the other important diacritical symbols. The letter k is used to illustrate the shape, position, and pronunciation of these diacritics.

OTHER ORTHOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

(الناء المبسوطة) (*taa' marbuuTa*)

This letter is a combination of a /ə/ and ɔ. It is written as ā or ā, depending on whether the preceding letter is connecting or non-connecting. It is a feminine ending that appears on nouns and adjectives. Consequently, it is found only in the final position of a word. It is pronounced *a*, unless the word in which it is found is the first part of a construct phrase; then a *t* appears in the pronunciation.

ؙ

When ئ is followed by ة, with and without همزة (hamza), the two letters are joined together forming one special symbol, written as ئ or ئ. The combination is often considered another letter of the Arabic alphabet.

three	talaata	ثلاثة	ثلاثة
Jordan	il-'urdun	الاردن	الاردن
the Emirates	il-'imaaraat	الإمارات	الإمارات

Reading Exercise

Read the following greetings, then compare your reading with the answers below.

Welcome.	أهلاً وسهلاً
Thanks (literally “welcome to you,” in response)	أهلاً بيك.
Thanks (to a man).	أهلاً بك.
Thanks (to a woman).	أهلاً بيك.
Thanks.	شكراً.
You are welcome.	عفواً.
Please, come in! (to a man).	اتفضل.
Please, come in! (to a woman).	اتفضلني.

ى, الف مقصورة (alif magSuura)

This letter is found only at the end of words and is pronounced like the letter ئ. When suffixes are attached to the word that ends in الف مقصورة the letter appears either as ئ or ؤ.

واو الجماعة [waaw il-gamaa'a] (waaw of the plural)

The two letters ئ, frequently appear at the end of a verb to indicate that the subject of that verb is plural: سمعوا [sim'u] “they heard.” Two things are important to remember with respect to the final ئ in such verbs. First, it is silent (in the same way that the e in the English word *made* is); and second, that if a suffix is attached to it, the ئ disappears: سمعوني [sim'uuni] “they heard me.”

ANSWERS

ahlan wa sahlan, ahlan biik/ahlan bii'ki, shukran, salwan, iifadDai/iifadDai!

Important Notes

1. The long vowels ا , ي , and و are pronounced short at the ends of words, just like *fatha*, *kasra*, and *Damma*:

her book	kitaabha	كتابها
my book	kitaabi	كتابي
they wrote	katabu	كتبوا

2. When *hamza* is found at the end of a word after a long vowel, it is usually, but not always, left out and the vowel is shortened:

behind	wara	وراء
sky	sama	سماء

However, consider the following:

good evening masaa` il-kheer مساع الخير

Grammar

The following brief grammar notes cover some of the basics of Arabic grammar. All the examples used in them are taken from the material in the book. Since these notes often involve the repetition of similar parts of words, they should help you develop your reading skills more quickly; seeing the same letter several times in close succession helps you remember it.

1. THE ARABIC SENTENCE AND WORD ORDER

Arabic sentences are of two general types: those with verbs and those without verbs. Sentences that have verbs are called *verbal sentences*, and sentences without verbs are called *equational sentences*.

Equational Sentences

‘uwaDkum fi id-door ir-rraabii
أوضكم في الدور الرابع.
Your rooms are on the fourth floor.

Note the absence of the equivalent of the English verb *to be*. The Arabic sentence literally translates as: Your rooms on the fourth floor.

In an equational sentence that consists of an indefinite subject and a prepositional phrase, the prepositional phrase precedes the subject:

^candina hagz bi-'ismak
عندنا حجز باسمك
We have a reservation in your name.

Verbal Sentences

There is a certain amount of flexibility in the word order of verbal sentences; a verb may precede or follow its subject. The following two word orders are grammatical:

bi-yuSal il-'utubiis is-saa'a sitta.
يبوصل الاتوبس الساعة ستة.

il-'utubiis bi-yuSal is-saa'a sitta.
الاتوبس يبوصل الساعة ستة.

The first Arabic sentence literally translates as: Arrives the bus six o'clock, while the second literally translates as: The bus arrives six o'clock.

When asking questions, all you have to do is change the intonation; there is no need to change the word order or use the equivalent of English *do*, *does*, or *did*.

il-'utubiis da bi-yruuh il-ahraam?
الاتوبس ده بيروح الأهرام؟



Note that the prefix *b* بـ is attached to imperfect verbs in Egyptian Arabic when these verbs are not preceded by another verb.

he visits, he is visiting	هو بيزور
he likes to visit	هو بيحب يزور

2. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE AND THE SUN AND MOON LETTERS

Definiteness in Arabic is expressed by attaching the prefix **الـ** “the” to nouns and adjectives:

big door **baab kibir** باب كبير

the big door **il-baab il-kibir** الباب الكبير

(Note that **الباب الكبير** is a full sentence that is translated as “The door is big.”)

If **الـ** is followed by a *sun* letter, it is assimilated into (becomes the same as) that letter, which results in a doubled consonant in pronunciation but not in writing. The sun letters are the following: ت, ث, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, ل, ن

the sun **ish-shams** الشمس

the watch, the hour, the time **is-saa'a** الساعة

Tuesday **it-talaat** الثلاثاء (الثلاث)

الـ remains unchanged before *moon* letters, which include all the consonants not listed above:

the moon **il-'amar** القمر

Friday **il-gum'a** الجمعة

Thursday **il-khamiis** الخميس

Kuwait **il-kuweet** الكويت

Reading Exercise

How should the J of the definite article be pronounced in the following words? (Answers are given below.)

the plane	الطّيارة	1.
the airport	المطّار	2.
the suitcase	الشقّنطة	3.
the boys, children	الأولاد	4.
the girls	البنات	5.
the boy	الولد	6.

Greetings

The following greetings include a number of occurrences of the definite article and *hamza*. Try reading them with the help of the transliteration table. (Answers are given below.)

Good morning.	صباح الخبر (ص باح الْخِبَر)	1.
Good morning (in response to صباح الخبر).	صباح النور (ص باح الْنُور)	2.
Good night/Good evening/ Good afternoon.	مساء الخبر (م ساء الْخِبَر)	3.
Good night/Good evening/ Good afternoon. (in response to مسأء الخير).	مساء النور (م ساء الْنُور)	4.

ANSWERS

Greetings 1. *Sabaaħ il-kheer*, 2. *Sabaaħ in-nuur*, 3. *misaħ il-kheer*, 4. *misaħ in-nuur*

Definite Article 1. T, 2. I, 3. sh, 4. I, 5. I, 6. I

3. THE CONSTRUCT (إضافة, AL-IDAAFA)

When two nouns are closely associated, as in the case of possession or something being part of something else, they form a special grammatical construction called *the construct* (إضافة) :

the student's name	‘ism iT-Taalib	اسم الطالب
the capital of Egypt	‘aaSimat maSr	عاصمة مصر
University Street	shaari‘ il-gaamia	شارع الجامعة

The following two points about إضافة are important to remember: first, the ة is pronounced like any other ت in the first part of the إضافة:

bedroom	‘uuDit noom	أوْضَة نُوم
a hundred pounds	miit gineeh	مِيَة جَنِيَّه

Second, the first part of the إضافة *never* takes the definite article; it is made definite by association with the second part:

a bedroom	‘uuDit noom	أوْضَة نُوم
the bedroom	‘uuDit in-noom	أوْضَة النُوم
But not		الاوْضَة نُوم

4. PRONOUNS AND SUBJECT MARKERS

Egyptian Arabic has the following set of personal pronouns:

He	huwwa	هو
She	hiyya	هي
They	humma	هم
You (m.s.)	inta	انت
You (f.s.)	inti	انتي
You (pl.)	intu	أنتو
I	ana	أنا
We	iħna	إحنا



Subject Markers

Arabic verbs have two tenses: the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect corresponds roughly to the past tense in English and generally indicates completed action, and the imperfect corresponds to the present tense and indicates actions that have not been completed.

Subject Markers on the Perfect Verb

Different persons are expressed in the perfect verb by attaching different suffixes to it, except in the case of the third person masculine singular (the one corresponding to *he*), where no suffix is attached. This is shown in the following table.

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He wrote	katab	كتب	—	هو
She wrote	katab-it	كتبت	ت	هي
They wrote	katab-u	كتبوا	ـوا	هم
You, m.s., wrote	katab-t	كتبـت	ـت	انت
You, f.s., wrote	katab-ti	كتـبت	ـتـ	انتـي
You, pl., wrote	katab-tu	كتـبـتو	ـتوا	انتـو
I wrote	katab-t	كتبـت	ـتـ	انا
We wrote	katab-na	كتـبـنا	ـنا	اجـنا

Exercise

The verb حجز *hagaz* means “to reserve.” Fill in the empty spaces, adding the subject marker to the verb.

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He reserved	hagaz	—	—	هُوَ
She reserved	hagaz-it	—	ت	هُنْيَةٌ
They reserved	hagaz-u	—	وْا	هُنْمَّةٌ
You, m.s., reserved	hagaz-t	—	تُكَ	أَنْتَ
You, f.s., reserved	hagaz-ti	—	تِيْتَ	أَنْتِيْتَ
You, pl., reserved	hagaz-tu	—	تُنَوْا	أَنْتُوْنَوْا
I reserved	hagaz-t	—	تُكَ	أَنَا
We reserved	hagaz-na	—	نَنَّا	إِنْنَانَا

Subject/Person Markers on the Imperfect Verb

Different persons are expressed in the imperfect verb by attaching a prefix or, in some cases, both a prefix and a suffix to the verb:

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He writes, is writing	yiktib	يكتب	-	هو
She writes, is writing	tiktib	نكتب	-	هي
They wrote	yiktibuu	يكتبوا	- وا	هم
You, m.s., wrote	tiktib	نكتب	-	انتَ
You, f.s., wrote	tiktibii	نكتبی	- سِی	انتِ
You, pl., wrote	tiktibuu	نكتبوا	- وا	انتُونِی
I wrote	aktib	أكتب	- ا	أنا
We wrote	niktib	نكتب	-	إحنا

ANSWERS

Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces, adding the subject marker to the verb.

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He reserves	yihgiz	_____	- يـ	هو
She reserves	tihgiz	_____	- تـ	هي
They reserve	yihgiz-u	_____	- وـا	هم
You, m.s., reserve	tihgiz	_____	- تـ	انت
You, f.s., reserve	tihgiz-i	_____	- تـيـ	انتـيـ
You, pl., reserve	tihgiz-u	_____	- تـ وـا	انتـوـ
I reserve	ahgiz	_____	- أـ	انا
We reserve	nihgiz	_____	- نـ	إحنا

5. POSSESSION

Possession in nouns is expressed by attaching a pronoun suffix to the noun.

kitaab
كتاب
book



	TRANSLITERATION	SUFFIX		CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
His book	kitaab-u(h)	كتاب هـ	كتابهـ	هو
Her book	kitaab-ha	كتاب هـا	كتابهاـ	هيـ
Their book	kitaab-hum	كتاب هـمـ	كتابـهمـ	همـ
Your, ms., book	kitaab-ak	كتاب كـ	كتابـكـ	انتـ
Your, f.s., book	kitaab-ik	كتاب كـ	كتابـكـ	انتـيـ
Your, pl., book	kitaab-kum	كتاب كـمـ	كتابـكمـ	انتـوـ
My book	kitaab-i	كتاب يـ	كتابـيـ	انا
Our book	kitaab-na	كتاب نـا	كتابـناـ	إحنا

ANSWERS

هو هيـ هـمـ انتـ انتـيـ انتـوـ اناـ إـحـنا

With taa` marbuuTa ـا:

fikra
فكرة
idea



His idea	fikri-t-u	فكرة+ه	فكرته	هو
Her idea	fikri-t-ha	فكرة+ها	فكرتها	هي
Their idea	fikri-t-hum	فكرة+هم	فكرونهم	هم
Your, m.s., idea	fikri-t-ak	فكرة+اك	فكراك	انت
Your, f.s., idea	fikri-t-ik	فكرة+اك	فكرياك	انت
Your, pl., idea	fikri-t-kum	فكرة+كم	فكرونكم	انتو
My idea	fikri-t-i	فكرة+ي	فكري	انا
Our idea	fikri-t-na	فكرة+نا	فكرتنا	احنا

'arabiyyia
عربية
car



His car	'arabiyyi-t-u	عربية+ه	عربته	هو
Her car	'arabiyyi -t-ha	عربية+ها	عربتها	هي
Their car	'arabiyyi-t-hum	عربية+هم	عربونهم	هم
Your, m.s., car	'arabiyyi-t-ak	عربية+اك	عرباك	انت
Your, f.s., car	'arabiyyi-t-ik	عربية+اك	عربيك	انت
Your, pl., car	'arabiyyi-t-kum	عربية+كم	عربونكم	انتو
My car	'arabiyyi-t-i	عربية+ي	عربتي	انا
Our car	'arabiyyi-t-na	عربية+نا	عربتنا	احنا

Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces adding the possessive pronoun to غرفة:

His room	ghurfi-t-u	_____	هو
Her room	ghurfi-t-ha	_____	هي
Their room	ghurfi-t-hum	_____	هم
Your, m.s., room	ghurfi-t-ak	_____	انتَ
Your, f.s., room	ghurfi-t-ik	_____	انتِ
Your, pl., room	ghurfi-t-kum	_____	انتُوا
My room	ghurfi-t-i	_____	انا
Our room	ghurfi-t-na	_____	إحنا

6. OBJECT PRONOUNS

The same set of pronoun suffixes that are attached to nouns to show possession are attached to verbs to indicate the objects of these verbs. The English equivalents are words like *them, her, me* in sentences like *I saw them, He visited her, My son called me*, etc.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

1. The object pronoun follows the subject marker. So think of the verb with the object pronoun as being constructed in two steps:
 - a. Construct the verb with its subject marker.
 - b. Attach the object pronoun.
2. The object pronoun for *me* is نِي not just يِ, as in the possessive.
3. The ئ at the end of the plural forms of the verbs is dropped when the object pronoun is attached.
4. When the object pronoun is preceded by a long vowel as in the word سألوٰ^۱, the second person singular feminine and masculine are distinguished by a كسرة (-) after the ئ of the pronoun.

^۱ Remember that final ئ is silent.

ANSWERS

الجواب: نِي، هِي، هُمْ، انتَ، انتِ، انتُوا، انا، إحنا

They asked...	humma sa`alu هم سألوا...	He asked...	huwwa sa`al هو سأله	
They asked him.	sa`aluu-h سأله	He asked him.	sa`aluu-h سأله	هو
They asked her.	sa`aluu-ha سألهها	He asked her.	sa`al-ha سألهما	هي
They asked them.	sa`aluu-hum سألهم	He asked them.	sa`al-hum سألهم	هم
They asked you, m.s.	sa`aluu-k سألك	He asked you, m.s.	sa`al-ak سألك	انت
They asked you, f.s.	sa`aluu-ki سألك	He asked you, f.s.	sa`al-ik سألك	انتي
They asked them.	sa`aluu-kum سألكم	He asked you, pl.	sa`al-kum سألكم	انتو
They asked me.	sa`aluu-ni سألني	He asked me.	sa`al-ni سألني	انا
They asked us.	sa`aluu-na سألونا	He asked us.	sa`al-na سألونا	احنا

i

Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces, adding the right Arabic translation. Then read the sentences aloud.

SHE LIKES	هي (ب) يحب	THEY SEE	هم (ب) يشوفوا	
She likes him.	_____	They see him.	_____	هو
She likes her.	_____	They see her.	_____	هي
She likes them.	_____	They see them.	_____	هم
She likes you, m.s.	_____	They see you, m.s.	_____	انت
She likes you, f.s.	_____	They see you, f.s.	_____	انتي
She likes you, pl.	_____	They see you, pl.	_____	انتن
She likes me.	_____	They see him.	_____	انا
She likes us.	_____	They see us.	_____	احنا

ANSWERS

لها	bi-thibbinha	لهمان	bi-yashfuna	She likes us.
لها	bi-thibbinati	لهمي	bi-yashfuni	She likes me.
لهمان	bi-thibbukum	لهمان	bi-yashfunkum	She likes you, pl.
لها	bi-thibbik	لهمك	bi-yashfunki	She likes you, f.s.
لها	bi-thibbak	لهمك	bi-yashfunkak	She likes you, m.s.
لهمان	bi-thibbuhum	لهمان	bi-yashfuhum	She likes them.
لها	bi-thibbinha	لهمان	bi-yashfuna	She likes her.
لها	bi-thibbu	لهمان	bi-yashfuna	She likes him.

GETTING TO KNOW PEOPLE

at-tarif arruf bi-nnaas

التعرف بالناس

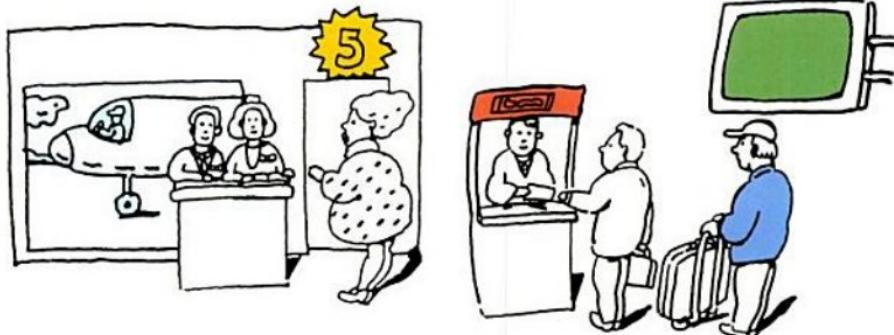


yalla nitkallim

ياللا نتكلّم

Let's Converse

2



Knowing how to greet people and how to start a conversation is important, and you should learn those skills first. Read the following dialogue several times, pronouncing each line carefully out loud. The dialogue contains some basic words and expressions that will be useful to you.

Hani Kamal, his wife Muna, their daughter Sara, and their son Yousif have just arrived at Cairo Airport in Egypt. They are unable to find their luggage. Hani approaches an airline employee:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| HANI: | Good morning. | Sabaah il-kheer
صباح الخير. |
| EMPLOYEE: | Good Morning.
May I help you?
(lit. Any service?) | Sabaah in-nuur. 'ayy khidma?
صباح النور. أي خدمة؟ |
| HANI: | Yes. I can't find my bag and
I'm looking for it. | 'aywa mish laa' ii shanTii wi-badawwar 'aleeha.
أيوا منش لاقني شنطتي وبدور عليهها. |
| EMPLOYEE: | O.K. Your full name, please? | Tayyib / O.K. 'ismak bil-kaamil min faDlak?
طيب / اوكي. إسمك بالكامل من فضلك؟ |

- HANI: My name is Hani Kamal. ismii haani kamaal
اسمي هاني كمال.
- EMPLOYEE: Your flight number and port of departure? raqam ir-rihla wi-mansha`-haa?
رقم الرحلة ومنشأها؟
- HANI: Egypt Air flight number 110 from JFK in New York. maSr liT-Tayaraan raqam miya wi-asharaa min maTaar J.F.K.
مصر للطيران رقم مية وعشرة من مطار جي إف كي.
- EMPLOYEE: One moment, please. lahZa min faDlak.
لحظة من فضلك.



As the airline agent looks through some papers on his desk, Hani happens to see Ahmed, an Egyptian friend of his:

- AHMED: Unbelievable! How are you, Hani? mish ma`-uul! izzaiyak ya haani?
مش معقول ! إينك يا هاني؟
- HANI: I'm well, and you? kuwayyis, w-inta? `aamil `eeh?
كوييس . وانت؟ عامل ايه؟
- AHMED: I'm well. Praise be to God! Great to have you back. Are you here on holiday? kuwayyis, al-hamduLillah. nawwart maSr, inta gaayy fi `agaaza?
كوييس . الحمد لله . نورت مصر
انت جاي في أجازة؟
- HANI: Yes; let me introduce you to my family. `aywa, ismeh li `a` addim lak `usriti.
أيوه . اسمع لي أقدم لك اسرتي.

AHMED:	Welcome.	‘ahlan wa-sahlan. أهلاً و سهلاً.
HANI:	Thank you. This is my wife Muna, my daughter Sara, and my son Yousif.	‘ahlan biik. dii miraati muna, dii bintii saara, wi-da ibnii yuusif. أهلاً بك. مراتي مني. دى بنتي سارة و ده ابني يوسف.
AHMED:	Pleasure to meet you! (lit. We are honored.)	tasharrafnaa تشرفنا.
EMPLOYEE:	Mr. Hani Kamal, our apologies. However, praise be to God, your luggage will arrive tomorrow on the next plane from New York.	‘ustaz haani kamaal, na:tazir bishidda. laakin al-hamdulillah shanTitak ha-tiwSal `ala iTayyaraa illii gaayya min New York. أستاذ هاني كمال. نعتذر بشدة . لكن الحمد لله شحنةك متوصلك بكرة على الطيارة اللي جاتة من نيويورك.
HANI:	How unfortunate!	yaadi il-hazz يا دي الحظ !
AHMED:	<i>ma’lish</i> Hani, you’re not in America anymore.	ma’lish yaa haani. inta mish fii ‘amriikaa معلش يا هاني. انت مش في أمريكا.
HANI:	What does <i>ma’lish</i> mean?	ya:nii ‘eeh ma’lish? يعني ايه معلش ؟
AHMED:	It means, sorry and be patient.	ya:nii ‘aasif... `uSbur. يعني أسف... أصبر.
HANI:	Alright, see you tomorrow.	Tayyib `ashufkum bukra. طيب أشوفكم بكرة.
AHMED & EMPLOYEE:	Hopefully (lit. God willing). Good-bye.	‘insha` ‘allaah, ma’as-salaama. إن شاء الله. مع السلامة.
HANI:	Good-bye.	ma’as-salaama. مع السلامة

Exercise

Match the Arabic expressions from the dialogue with their English equivalents:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. May I help you? (lit. Any service?) | a - تشرفنا |
| 2. My name is... | b - يا دي الخط |
| 3. Your full name please? | c - أنا كويسيس . وانت؟ |
| 4. How are you? | d - مع السلامة |
| 5. I'm well, and you? | e - أسمى ... |
| 6. Let me introduce you to my family. | f - إسمك بالكامل من فضلك؟ |
| 7. Pleasure to meet you. | g - إزْلَك؟ |
| 8. How unfortunate! | h - إسمح لي أقدم لك اسرتي |
| 9. Sorry. (Be patient.) | i - أسف / معلش |
| 10. Good-bye. | j - أي خدمة؟ |

ANSWERS

1, j, 2, e, 3, f, 4, g, 5, c, 6, h, 7, a, 8, b, 9, i, 10, d

تذكروا
Remember

Write the new words and say them aloud.



maTaar
مطار
airport



muwaZZaf
موظف
employee



shan'Ta
شنطة
suitcase



'amriikaa
أمريكا
America



Tayyaara
طبارة
airplane

Singular & Plural

A noun in Arabic can be singular, dual, or plural, and an adjective can be singular or plural. We will deal with the dual later in the book.

The Singular

A book or one book is expressed as كتاب واحد or simply as كتاب, with the number following the noun it refers to or no number at all.

The Plural

Nouns and adjectives are pluralized in a variety of ways, but for the most part they follow general patterns. At this stage, it is suggested that you try to remember the plurals of individual nouns as they are introduced; you will develop a feel for the plural patterns later.

Observe and write the singular and plural forms of the following words:

walad
ولد
boy



'awlaad
أولاد
boys

'uTTa
قطة
cat



'uTaT
قطط
cats

shagara
شجرة
tree



shagar
شجر
trees

sillima
سلمة
step



salaalim
سلام
steps

burniitaa
برنيطة
hat



baraniit
برانيط
hats

gariida
جريدة
newspaper



garaayid
جريدة
newspapers

beet
بيت
house



byoot
بيوت
houses

kashkuul
ڪشڪوٽ
notebook



kashaakil
ڪشاڪيل
notebooks

'alam
قلم
pen



'a'laam
أقلام
pens



Damaa'ir 'al' ishara
ضمائر الإشارة
 Demonstrative Pronouns

This (masculine singular)

da ده

This (feminine singular)

dii دى

Examples

da walad
ده ولد
This is a boy.



dii bint
دى بنت
This is a girl.

da raagil
ده راجل
This is a man.



dii sitt
دى سست
This is a woman.

it-tahiyyaat
التحيات
 Greetings

Sabaah il-kheer
صباح الخبر

1. Good morning.

Sabaah in-nuur
صباح النور

Good morning.

misa'a` il-kheer
مساء الخبر

2. Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon.

misa'a` in-nuur
مساء النور

Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon
(used for the three times).

‘ahlan wa sahlan
أَهْلَانْ وَسَهْلًا!

‘ahlan biik (m) ‘ahlan biiki (f)
أَهْلَانْ بِكَ / أَهْلَانْ بِكِي

‘izzayyak (m)/‘izzayyik (f)
أَرْتَكَ / أَرْتَكِي؟

‘alhamdu l-il-laah ‘ana kuwayyis,
wi-‘inta? (m.s)
الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ اَنَا كَوِيْسٌ وَانتَ؟

kuwayyis ‘alhamdu l-il-laah
كَوِيْسُ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

‘as-salamu ‘alaykum
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ

‘alaykum is-salaam
عَلَيْكُمُ السَّلَامُ

shukran
شُكْرًا

‘afwan
عَفْوًا

itfaDDal, itfaDDalii
إِتْفَضْلُ / إِتْفَضْلَى

3. Welcome

Thanks (literally Welcome—in response).

How are you?

Thank God, I am well. And you?

I am good. Praise be to God.

4. Peace be upon you.

Peace be upon you.

(Usually used when approaching somebody or a group of people.)

5. Thanks.

You are welcome.

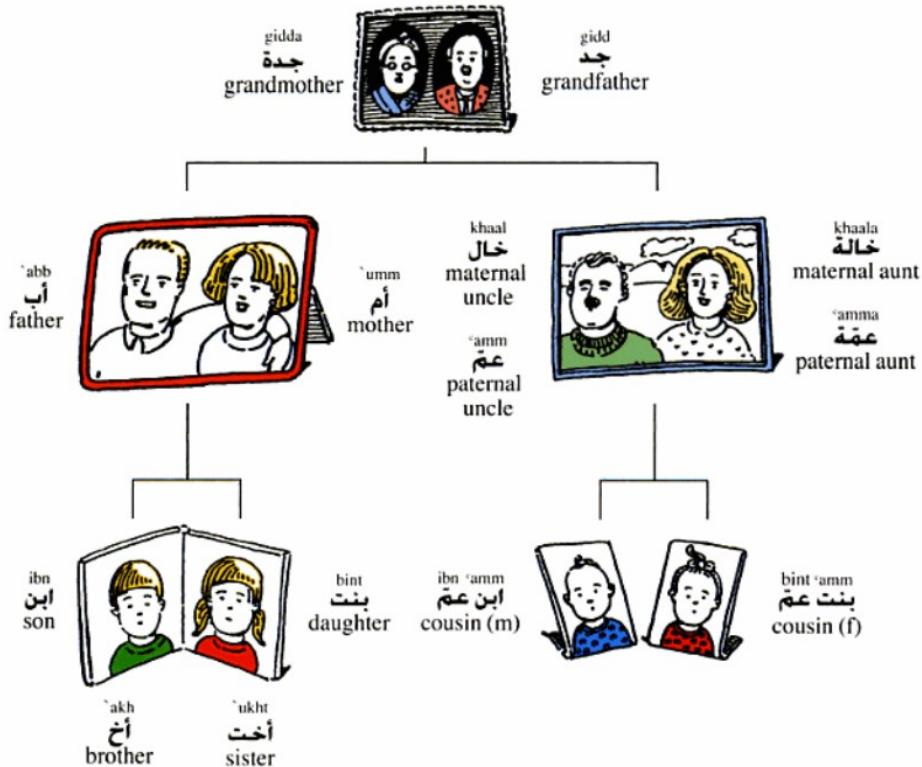
6. a. Please have your drink/food. Said by a host to his guest, asking him/her to drink something or start eating.

b. Please, come in. Used to ask your guest to enter your apartment or house.

c. A polite form of saying “Here it is” when you hand in something to someone.

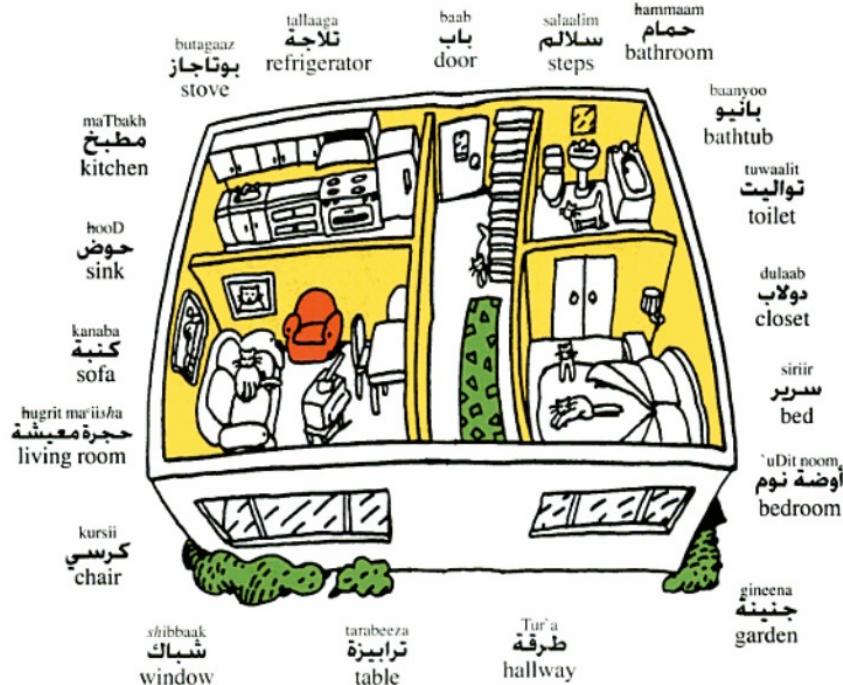
يالا نتكلّم عن أفراد الأسرة

Let's Talk About the Members of the Family



Study and repeat aloud each part of Hani's house:

بیت
beet
House



Exercise

Read the following sentences and vocabulary, then answer the questions below.

1. هاني كمال يزور القاهرة لأول مرة.
2. عائلتي تكون من أربعة أفراد.
3. أنا وزوجتي مني وبنني سارة وابني يوسف.
4. وصلنا مطار القاهرة الليلة الماضية.

يزور He visits	أزور I visit	القاهرة Cairo
لأول مرة For the first time	عائلتي My family	زوجتي My wife
تتكون من consists of	أربعة four	أفراد individuals
بنني My daughter	ابني My son	
وصلنا We arrived	الليلة الماضية Last night	

Questions

1. Is Hani Kamal visiting Cairo for the first time?
2. How big is Hani's family?
3. What is his daughter's "name"?
4. When did they arrive in Cairo?

Grammar

A ؟ at the end of a word represents "my."	My name My daughter My son	إسمي بنتي ابني	name daughter son	اسم بنت ابن
When the word ends with a taa marbuuTa (ة), the taa marbuta changes to a taa (ت) when adding a possessive pronoun.	My family My wife	عائلتي زوجتي	family wife	عائلة زوجة

ANSWERS

1. Yes, 2. four persons, 3. Sara, 4. Yousif (Arabic form of Joseph).

ARRIVAL

wuSool

وصول



ha-tbaat il-leela feen?

حاتبات الليلة فين؟

Where Will You Spend the Night?

3

Here are some basic words that you will need while booking a room at a hotel in Egypt. The words describe the services and facilities you can expect to find. Learn these words through the context of the dialogue you will read later.



bikaam
بكم
how much



'uuDa
أوضه
room



fundu'
فندق
hotel



yihgiz
يبحز
to reserve



dush
دش
shower



hammaam
حمام
bathroom



muftaaah
مفتاح
key

khidmt il-ghuraf
خدمة الغرف
room service



mudiir(a)
مدير / مديرة
administrator (m) / (f)



shibbaak
شباك
window



'uuDa 'ala an-nil
أوضه على النيل
a room on the Nile



'asaanseer
أسانسير
elevator



muwaZafat al-isti' baal
موظفة الاستقبال
receptionist



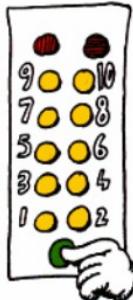
basboor
باسبور
passport

الاعداد
al-'a'dad
Numbers

The numbers are essential if you want to get by anywhere in the Arab world. If you buy souvenirs in a shop in Cairo, for example, you need to bargain. Go down to half the price asked and even less. Do not buy from the first vendor or shop. Survey the prices. It is also fun to go around and talk to people.

If you buy handmade objects made by Bedouin women in places like Saint Katherine, we recommend no bargaining but generosity and support.

Repeat the numbers listed below. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.



COPY	TRANSLITERATION	NUMBER IN ARABIC	NUMBER IN ENGLISH
	Sifr	صفر	0
	waahid	واحد	1
	`itneen	اثنين	2
	talaata	ثلاثة	3
	`arba'a	أربعة	4
	khamsa	خمسة	5
	sitta	ستة	6
	sab'a	سبعة	7
	tamaanya	ثمانية	8
	tis'a	تسعة	9
	ashara	عشرة	10

Read

The following are the numbers 1 through 10. They are in the right order in the first line, and scrambled in the second and third. Read them and try to associate the symbol with the number and the sound it stands for. Remember that Arabic is read from right to left.

١, ٩, ٨, ٧, ٦, ٥, ٤, ٣, ٢, ١

٧, ٦, ٩, ٤, ٣, ٥, ١, ٤, ٠, ٢

٢, ١, ٧, ٩, ٤, ٥, ٦, ٨, ٠, ٣

Read the following words. The individual letters that make up each word are shown in parentheses. Try to translate the words. Check the answers below. Copy the words. Remember to read from right to left and top to bottom, that all letters connect to those preceding them, and that all except six connect to those following them. The letter **ل**, found in the first two words, is a non-connecting letter:

	COPY	ENGLISH TRANSLATION
باب	(ب ا ب)	1.
شباك	(ش ب ا ك)	2.
موظف	(م و ظ ف)	3.
أوضة	(ا وض ة)	4.
مفتاح	(م ف ت ح)	5.
واحد	(و ا ح د)	6.
بكم	(ب ك م)	7.
حمام	(ح م ا م)	8.
فندق	(ف ن د ق)	9.
مفانينج	(م ف ا ت ي ح)	10.

ANSWERS

1. door, 2. window, 3. employee, 4. room, 5. key, 6. one, 7. how much,
8. bathroom, 9. hotel, 10. keys



‘uuDa fi-il-fundu’
أوضة في الفندق
A Hotel Room



tasriha
تسريحة
chest of drawers



miraaya
مرآية
mirror



lamba
لمبة
lamp



hood
حوض
sink



fuuTa
فوطة
towel



siriir
سرير
bed



dush
душ
shower



mak/hadda
مخددة
pillow



banyoo
بانيو
bathtub



kanaba
كنبة
sofa



baab
باب
door



twaalit
توااليت
toilet

Now, for some more adventures with the Kamal family as they check into their hotel. Read the dialogue carefully and as many times as needed until you can answer the accompanying questions and are able to act out the dialogue.

HANI:	Hello. (lit. Peace be upon you).	salaamu `aleekum سلام عليكم
CLERK:	Hello.	`aleekum is-salaam عليكم السلام
HANI:	We reserved two rooms through the Internet.	`ihnaa hagaznaa `uDteen `ala il-internet إحنا حجزنا أوضتني على الانترنت
CLERK:	Welcome. What is your last name, please?	ahlan wa sahlan biikum. `ism al-a`ila min faDlak أهلاً وسهلاً بيكُم.. إِسْمُ الْعَائِلَةِ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ
HANI:	Hani Kamal.	kamaal كمال
CLERK:	Hani Kamal. Am I right?	Hani Kamaal, mish kida? هاني كمال . مش كده؟
HANI:	Yes.	`aywa. .أيوه.
CLERK:	Yes, Mr. Hani, we have your reservation. May I have your passport, please?	`aywa mistar hani, fiih hagz bi-`ismak mumkin il-basboor min faDlak أيوه مسْتَرُ هَانِي ، فِيهِ حِجْزٌ بِإِسْمِكَ مُمْكِنٌ الْبَاسِبُورُ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ.
HANI:	Here you are.	itfaDDal إنْفَضْلَ.
CLERK:	God willing, how long will you be staying with us?	`in shaa`allaah `a`adiin ma'aana `add `eeh? إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ قَاعِدِينَ مَعَانَا قَدِ ابْهَمْ
HANI:	About a week.	hawaalii `usbuu` حوالى أسبوع
CLERK:	All right.	tamaam تمام

HANI:	Is breakfast included in the price of the room?	'ugrit il-'uDaa shamlaa il-fiTaar? أجرة الأوضة شاملة الفطار؟
CLERK:	Unfortunately, no. However, we have an excellent coffee shop where you can have breakfast and drink tea and coffee as well.	la' lil-'asaf, laakin 'andinaa kuffii shub mumtaaz. tii dar tifTar siib wi-tishrab shaay wi-'ahwa kamaan. لـلأسـف، لـكـن عـنـدـنـا كـوـفـي شـوب مـمـتـازـ، تـيـ دـارـ تـيـ فـطـرـ سـيـبـ وـتـشـرـبـ شـايـ وـقـهـوةـ كـمـانـ.
HANI:	Excellent, does it offer fava beans (fool)?	mumtaaz, biyi'mil fuul? ممـتـازـ، بـعـمـلـ فـولـ؟
CLERK:	Of course, and taamya, I mean falafel.	Tab'ann fuul wi Ta'miya, falaafil ya'nii. طبعـاً فـولـ وـطـعـمـيـةـ فـلاـفـلـ بـعـنـيـ.
HANI:	And the coffee, is it Turkish or American?	wil-'ahwa turkii wallaa 'amrikanii? والـقـهـوةـ تـرـكـيـ وـلـاـ اـمـرـيـكـانـيـ؟
CLERK:	Both.	il-'itneen الـإـنـتـيـنـ
HANI:	Excellent.	mumtaaz ممـتـازـ
CLERK:	Your rooms are on the fourth floor. One of them overlooks the Nile. Here are your keys.	'uwaDkum fii il-door ir-rraabii'. wahda minhum 'ala-in-niil. itfaDDal ilmafatiih. أـوـضـكـمـ فـيـ الدـورـ الـرـابـعـ، وـاحـدـهـ مـنـهـمـ عـلـىـ النـيلـ. أـتـفـضـلـ الـمـفـاتـيـخـ.
HANI:	Thank you. Could you tell me where the elevator is, please?	shukran. feen il-'sanseer min faDlak? شكـراـ، فـيـنـ الـاسـانـسـيـرـ مـنـ فـضـلـكـ؟
CLERK:	Go straight ahead, and then turn right.	imshii 'ala Tuul wi-ba'ddeen 'udkhul yimiin. إـمـشـيـ عـلـىـ طـوـلـ وـبـعـدـيـنـ أـدـخـلـ يـمـيـنـ.
HANI:	Many thanks.	shukran gazilan. شكـراـ جـزـيلـاـ
CLERK:	You're welcome; I'm at your service.	'afwann, taht 'amrak عـفـواـ تـحـتـ أـمـرـكـ

Exercise

After you have reviewed the dialogue, fill in the spaces with the correct Arabic word.

Peace be upon you.

عليكم 1.

May I have your passport, please?

الباسبور من فضلك؟ 2.

Go straight forward, then turn right. 3.

امشي وبعددين أدخل يميني 3.

Exercise

Add the missing letters in the following words.

1. Please. 1. ...ن فضل.

2. Thanks. 2. ...كرا.

3. Peace be upon you. 3. ...لام عليكم

4. All right. 4. ...مام

5. tea. 5. ...اي

6. coffee. 6. ...هوة

7. fava beans. 7. ...فو

8. falafel. 8. ...ط مية

9. Turkish. 9. ...تر ي

10. American. 10. ...مركياني

ANSWERS

1. سلام 2. بسپور 3. لام علىكم 4. مام 5. اي 6. هوة 7. فو 8. ط مية 9. تر ي 10. أمريكي

VISITING THE SIGHTS

zyarit mafaalim al-balad

زيارة معالن البلد



il-baith 'an iT-Tariiq 'ala l-qadameen

البحث عن الطريق على القدمين

Finding Your Way on Foot

4

"How do I get to...?"

"Where is the nearest subway?"

"Is the Egyptian Museum straight ahead?"

You will be asking directions and getting answers wherever you travel. Get to know the words and phrases that will make getting around easier. Study the new words and say them aloud several times. Make sure you understand them.



'shaarit muruur
إشارة مور
traffic light



miidaan
ميدان
square



shhaar
شارع
street

dughrii ('ala Tuul)
نفي^ى
(على طول)
straight



Hani is taking his family to the Egyptian Museum. He does not know exactly how to get there. The habit in Egypt is to ask a passerby. Egyptians are friendly and cheerful and would describe in detail how to get there. However, it is recommended that you ask two different people to be sure of the accuracy of the description. You can also ask the traffic policeman just as Hani does in the following dialogue.

mathaf
متحف
museum



shimal
شمال
to the left



yimiin
يمين
to the right



maktab bariid
مكتب بريد
post office



taqaaTu^c
تقاطع
intersection



- HANI: Please, how can I go to the Egyptian Museum?
- POLICE OFFICER: You are now on Kasr il-Nil street. Go straight till il-Tahrir square.
- Pass the traffic light. You will find the museum to your right.
- HANI: Is there an intersection?
- POLICE OFFICER: No.

min faDlak `izzaay aruuuh il-mathaf il-maSrii ?
من فضلك. إزاي أروح المتحف المصري؟

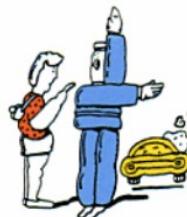
inta fii shaari^c `aSr in-niil. Imshii dughrii lihadd miidaan il-tahrir.
انت في شارع قصر النيل. امشي دوغرى ليحد ميدان التحرير

‘addi il-`ishaara tilaa^c ii il-mathaf ‘ala yimiinak.
عدي الإشارة تلاقي المتحف على يمينك

fiih `ayy taqatu^c ?
فيه أوي تقاطع؟

la^c

shukran
شكراً.



taraabecza
ترابيزة _____
table



‘uTTa
قطة _____
cat



Let us learn the words and phrases to describe locations.

behind
وراء
behind



‘uddaam
قمام
in front of



‘ala
على
on



taht
under



ganb
next to



'urb
near



Exercise

Match the sentences with the pictures by copying each sentence under the corresponding picture.

الولد جنب البيت



الولد قرب البيت



الولد وراء البيت



الولد قدام البيت



الولد فوق البيت



ANSWERS

١. الولد جنب البيت، ٢. الولد قرب البيت، ٣. الولد وراء البيت، ٤. الولد قدام البيت، ٥. الولد فوق البيت

kalimat mutiida
Useful Words
كلمات مفيدة

Exercise

Pronounce these Arabic words and copy them on the lines.

bank
بنك
bank _____

kiniisa
كنيسة
church _____

gaami^c
جامع
mosque _____



kushk^c
كشك
kiosk _____

ciinima
سينما
movie theater _____

mahal / dukkaan
محل
store _____



shaari^c
شارع
street _____

'arabiya
عربية
car _____

Saydaliyya
صيدلية
pharmacy _____



Subject/Person Markers

Exercise

Write the Arabic equivalent to each of the following personal pronouns.

He _____

She _____

They _____

You (m., sing.) _____

You (f., sing.) _____

You (plur.) _____

I _____

We _____

Go back to page 14 and check your answers.



'izzay 'aguuh
إِذَايْ أَرُوْح...؟
How Can I Go ...?



Subject/Person Markers on the Perfect and Imperfect Verbs (Hollow and Lame Verbs)

We learned in the introductory chapter the declension of the verb كَتَبَ, which is called a *sound verb* because it has no vowels. If a verb has a vowel in the middle, it is called a *hollow verb*, such as the verb رَاحَ. If the verb has the vowel at the end, it is called a *lame verb*, such as the verb حَكَى. Let us do the declension of both hollow and lame verbs.

raah
راح
he went

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB (HOLLOW VERBS)				
He went	raah	راح	-	هو
She went	raah-it	راجت	ت	هي
They went	raah-uu	راجوا	وا	هم
You, m.s., went	ruh-t	رحت	ت	انت
You, f.s., went	ruh -ti	رحيت	ت	انتي
You, pl., went	ruh -tu	رحتوا	تو	انتو
I went	ruh -t	رحت	ت	أنا
We went	ruh -na	رحننا	نا	اجننا

Notice that the vowel is dropped with *you, I, and we*.

yiruuḥ
يروح
he goes

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE IMPERFECT VERB (HOLLOW VERBS)

He goes	yiruuḥ	يروح	-	هو
She goes, is going	tiruuḥ	تروح	-ت-	هي
They go	yiruuḥu	يروحوا	-بـ وـا	هم
You, m.s., go	tiruuḥ	تروح	-ت-	انت
You, f.s., go	tiruuhi	تروحي	-تـي	انتـي
You, pl., go	tiruuḥu	تروحوا	-تـوـا	انتـو
I go	aruuḥ	أروح	-أـ	انا
We go	niruuḥ	نروح	-نـ	إحنا

haka
حڪـ
he told

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB (LAME VERBS)

He told	hak-a	حڪـ	-	هو
She told	hak-it	حڪـت	-ت	هي
They told	hak-uu	حڪـوا	-بـا	هم
You, m.s., told	hak-ee-t	حڪـيـت	-تـتـ	انتـ
You, f.s., told	hak-ee-ti	حڪـيـتـي	-تـتـي	انتـي
You, pl., told	hak-ee-tu	حڪـيـتوـا	-تـوـا	انتـو
I told	hak-ee-t	حڪـيـتـ	-تـتـ	انا
We told	hak-ee-na	حڪـيـناـ	-نـاـ	إحنا

Notice that the vowel changes into ي with *you, I, and we*.

yihki
يـحـكـي
he tells

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE IMPERFECT VERB (LAME VERBS)

He tells	yihki	يـحـكـي	-بـ يـ	هو
She tells, is telling	tihki	تحـكـي	-تـ يـ	هي
They tell	yihkuu	يـحـكـوا	-بـ وـا	هم
You, m.s., tell	tihki	تحـكـي	-تـ يـ	انتـ
You, f.s., tell	tihki	تحـكـي	-تـ يـ	انتـي
You, pl., tell	tihkuu	تحـكـوا	-تـوـا	انتـو
I tell	ahki	أـحـكـي	-أـ يـ	انا
We tell	nihki	نـحـكـي	-نـ يـ	إحنا



zyarit al-'ahramaat wi-'gbu il-hool
زيارة الأهرام وابو الهول
Visiting the Pyramids and the Sphinx



Hani and Muna are going to visit the pyramids in Giza. The following is a short conversation between them regarding which means of transportation they will take.

HANI: I would like to see the pyramids. ana 'aayiz 'ashuuf il-ahraam.
أنا عازب أشوف الأهرام.

MUNA: Me too. wana kamaan
وأنا كمان

HANI: Let's take a taxi. Tayyib yalla nirkab taksi.
طيب بالله نركب تاكسي.

MUNA: No, taxis are expensive. Let's take the subway to Giza. Then, from there we'll ride a bus. la` il-taksi ghali, naakhud mitru il-anfaa` lil-giiza
لا التاكسي غالى . ناخذ مترو الأنفاق للجيزة
wi-min hinaak nirkab `utubiis
ومن هناك نركب أتوبيس.

HANI: Good idea. fikra kuwayyisa.
فكرة كويسيه.

(in the subway)

- HANI: How much is the ticket to Giza, please?
bikam it-tazkara lil-Giza min faDlak ?
بكم التذكرة للجيزة من فضلك؟
- CLERK: Two pounds.
itneen gineeh.
اثنين جنيه
- HANI: Here are four pounds for two tickets.
itfaDDal, arba'a gineeh li-tazkarteen.
اتفضل، أربعه جنيه لتنكريتين.
- CLERK: Thank you, here are the tickets.
shukran, itfaDDal il-tazaakir.
شكراً، اتفضل النذاكر.

(in the bus)

- HANI: How much is the ticket to the pyramids, please?
bikam it-tazkara lil-'aharaam min faDlak?
بكم التذكرة للأهرام من فضلك؟
- CONDUCTOR: Fifty piasters.
bi-khamsiin 'irsh.
بخمسين قرش.
- HANI: We'd like to get off at the pyramids and sphinx stop.
'ayziin ninzil 'and il-'ahraam wi-abu-il-hool.
عابزين ننزل عند الأهرام وابو الھول.
- CONDUCTOR: I will tell you when we get there.
ha-'ullak lamma niwSal.
ها قول لك لما نوصل.
- HANI: Many thanks.
Shukran gaziilan.
شكراً جزيلاً.
- CONDUCTOR: Are you Egyptian or American?
inta maSrii walla 'amriikii?
انت مصرى ولا أمريكي؟
- HANI: I'm American with Egyptian origin.
anaa 'amriikii min 'aSl maSrii.
أنا أمريكي من أصل مصرى.

Exercise

Match the Arabic words with their English equivalents:

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 9. عايز | i. fifty piaster | 1. عايزه | a. bus |
| 10. عايزين | j. a ticket | 2. اشوف | b. the pyramids |
| 11. تركب. | k. tickets | 3. أنوبيس | c. American |
| 12. تنزل | l. We want | 4. غالى | d. I want (s.f.) |
| 13. تذكرة | m. Egyptian | 5. تذكريتن | e. to see (I) |
| 14. تذاكر | n. (We) get into (a bus) | 6. ابوالهول | f. two tickets |
| 15. خمسين فرش | o. to get off | 7. الأهرام | g. sphinx |
| 16. مصرى | p. I want (s.m.) | 8. أمريكي | h. costly |

The Relative Adjective

مصري ولا أمريكي Egyptian or American

The relative adjective is formed by adding the suffix ي for the masculine and بة for the feminine to the noun, as shown in the table below.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE		
مصر	مصري	مصرية	Egyptian	Egypt
أمريكا	أمريكي	أمريكية	American	America
السويد	سويدى	سويدية	Swedish	Sweden
جبل	جبلى	جبلية	mountainous	mountain

ANSWERS

1. d., 2. e., 3. a., 4. h., 5. f., 6. g., 7. b., 8. c., 9. p., 10. l., 11. n., 12. o., 13. j., 14. k., 15. i., 16. m.

Useful Phrases and Questions

Here are some phrases to help you communicate with bus drivers or bus conductors or people waiting at a bus stop.

il-'utubiis da biyruuh il-'aharaam?
الأنوبيس د بيروح الأهرام؟

Does this bus go to the pyramids?

bi-kam il-tazkara?
بكم التذكرة؟

How much is the ticket?

arkab 'utubiis kaam li-maSr il-'adiima ?
أركب أنوبيس كام لمصر القديمة؟

What is the number of the bus going to
Masr il-adima (area of Coptic Cairo)?

feen maw'af 'utubiisaat sharm ish-sheekh
wi dahab wi nweba'
فين موقف أتوبيسات شرم الشيخ ودهب ونوبع؟

Where is the bus station of Sharm il-
Sheikh and Dahab and Nweba?

il-'utubiis mukayyaf walla ja` ?
الأنوبيس مكيف ولا؟

Is the bus air-conditioned or not?

It is recommended to agree on the fare with any
taxi driver before you ride in the taxi. Here is a
potential bargaining dialogue with a taxi driver. Be
confident and try to read without transliteration.



YOU: Peace be upon you.

السلام عليكم

TAXI DRIVER: And upon you.

عليكم السلام

YOU: How much do you charge from
Ramsis to Abassia? I want to go
to the Sharm il-Sheikh station.

تأخذ كام من رسبيس للعباسية؟
عبر أروح موقف شرم الشيخ.

TAXI DRIVER: Only thirty pounds.

ثلاثين جنيه بس.

YOU: No, that is too much. Twenty is
enough.

لا، كلير، عشرين كفاية

TAXI DRIVER: This is not fair. (It does not work
for me.) Make it twenty-five.

ماينفعش! خلها خمسة وعشرين.

YOU: OK. Count on God. Let us go.

ماشي، انكل على الله . باللا بينا.



Negation in Egyptian Arabic

Verbs are generally negated in Egyptian Arabic by inserting لـ before the verb to be negated and شـ *sh* at its end:

أنا مانمتش كوبس في الفندق.
I did not sleep well in the hotel.

قالوا ما نعرفش.
They said, "we don't know."

Non-verbal elements (nouns, adjectives, prepositional phrases) are negated by inserting مشـ *mesh* before the noun, adjective, or prepositional phrase:

شقتهم مش بعيدة.
Their apartment is not far.

الإسكندرية مش عاصمة مصر.
Alexandria is not the capital of Egypt.

لكن أنا مش من القاهرة.
But I am not from Cairo.

The main exceptions to these rules are the high-frequency words: عندـ "عابـ," "عـ" "to have," "want," معـ "with" as a *preposition* and in the sense of "to have," and فيهـ "there is, there are." These words are not verbal but follow the verbal negation pattern, i.e., by using ما and شـ .

ما عنديش بيت كبير.
I don't have a big house.

معاييش فلوس ما or معاييش فلوس ما.
I do not have money.

ما فيش مطار في طنطا.
There is no airport in Tanta.

مش عايزه تروح.
She doesn't want to go.

taakkar
تذكرة
 Remember

NEGATIVE	AFFIRMATIVE
ma'andiish ماعنديش I do not have	'andi عندی I have
mafiih ما فيش There is/are not	fiih فيه There is/are
maakansh fiih ما كانش فيه There was not/were not	kaan fiih كان فيه There was/ were
mam'aayiish ماعاييش I do not have	ma'aaya معايا I have

Exercise

Negate the following sentences.

- شققهم بعيدة.
- معاباً فلوس.
- الإسكندرية عاصمة مصر.
- فيه مطار فيطنطا.
- أنا من القاهرة.

ANSWERS

١. مدارسنا في القرى، ٢. نباتات في الحقول، ٣. بحيرات في الصحراء، ٤. مياه في الوديان، ٥. مصانع في الصناعات.



You already studied the numbers from one to ten in Chapter 3. Review them again. Then read the grammatical notes following them.

TRANSLITERATION	NUMBER IN ARABIC	
Sifr	صفر	.
waahid	واحد	١
`itneen	اثنين	٢
talaata	ثلاثة	٣
arba'a	أربعة	٤
khamsa	خمسة	٥
sitta	ستة	٦
sab'a	سبعة	٧
tamaanya	ثمانية	٨
tis'a	تسعة	٩
ashara	عشرة	١٠

More on Numbers

As was pointed out, a noun in Arabic can be singular, dual, or plural, and an adjective can be singular or plural. The following are a few basic observations about the dual and the plural.

The Dual

The dual is expressed by attaching the suffix **بن** (een) to the noun. If the noun ends in **الناء المربوطة**, then the *t* of *taa marbuuTaa* is pronounced when the dual suffix is added.

SINGULAR		DUAL	
kitaab كتاب a (one) book		kitaabeen كتابين two books	
Taaliba طالبة a (one) female student		Taalibateen طالباتين two female students	

The Plural

Nouns and adjectives are pluralized in a variety of ways, but for the most part they follow general patterns. At this stage, try to remember the plurals of individual nouns as they are introduced; you will develop a feel for the plural patterns later.

The following rules concerning numbers are particularly important to remember at this stage because they involve frequently used constructions and because they might be counterintuitive to speakers of other languages.

For the numbers 3–10, the plural form of the noun is used and the noun follows the number. (Note that the **ناء مربوطة** of the number is dropped before the noun.)

Three books	ثلاث كتب	talaat kutub
Four books	أربع كتب	arba‘ kutub
Ten books	عشر كتب	‘ashar kutub
Three pages	ثلاث صفحات	talaat Safhaat
Seven pages	سبع صفحات	saba‘ Safhaat
Ten pages	عشر صفحات	‘ashar Safhaat

Notice that the numbers have two forms in Egyptian Arabic, one with the **ناء مربوطة** and one without. **أربع كتب** “four” but **أربعة** “four books.”

al-arqaam min hidaash/ar ila talatiin
الأرقام من 11 إلى 30
 Numbers from 11 to 30

Repeat the numbers listed below. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

	١١	حداشر	hidaashar
	١٢	اثناشر	itnaashar
	١٣	ثلاثشر	talaataashar
	١٤	أربعتشر	arbaatashar
	١٥	خمسةشر	khamastaashar
	١٦	ستاشر	sittaashar
	١٧	سبعينشر	sabaa'tashar
	١٨	ثمانينشر	tamaantaashar
	١٩	تسعينشر	tisa'taashar
	٢٠	عشرين	'ishriin
	٢١	واحد وعشرين	waa-h id w-'ishriin
	٢٢	اثنين وعشرين	itnain wi-'ishriin
	٢٣	ثلاثة وعشرين	talaata wi-'ishriin
	٢٤	أربعة وعشرين	arba'a wi-'ishriin
	٢٥	خمسة وعشرين	Khamsa wi-'ishriin
	٢٦	ستة وعشرين	Sitta wi-'ishriin
	٢٧	سبعة وعشرين	sab'a wi-'ishriin
	٢٨	ثمانية وعشرين	tamaanya wi-'ishriin
	٢٩	تسعة وعشرين	tis'a wi-'ishriin
	٣٠	ثلاثين	talaatiin

For the numbers 11 and above, the *singular* form of the nouns is used.

eleven books	hidaashar kitaab	حداشر كتاب
twenty books	'ishriin kitaab	عشرين كتاب
a thousand books	alf kitaab	ألف كتاب
fifteen pages	khamastaashar Safha	خمسةشر صفحة
a million pages	milyoon Safha	مليون صفحة

كَام
kaam
How Many?



After كَام “how many,” only the singular form of the noun is used:

كَام ولد عندك؟ How many boys (children) do you have?

كَام أوضة في بيتك؟ How many rooms are in your house?

كَام إخ و اخت عندك؟ How many brothers and sisters do you have?

كَام is written as كم in MSA and is pronounced *kam*.

Sound and Broken Plurals

Plurals are of two main types in Arabic: *sound* and *broken*.

Sound Plurals

Sound plurals are of two types, too: *masculine* and *feminine*. Masculine sound plurals are formed from nouns of masculine gender by adding the suffix ين (iin) to the noun.

Teacher—teachers مُعَلِّم—مُعَلِّمُون

Christian—Christians مُسْبِحٌ—مُسْبِحُون

Muslim—Muslims مُسْلِمٌ—مُسْلِمُون

Feminine sound plurals are formed from nouns of feminine gender, generally ending in النَّاءُ الْمُربوطةُ by adding the suffix اات *aat* to the noun and dropping the النَّاءُ الْمُربوطةُ.

Teacher—teachers مُعَلِّمة—مُعَلِّمَات

Student—students طالبة—طالبات

Page—pages صفحات—صفحة

Some nouns that have a feminine sound plural do not have مطارات in the النَّاءُ الْمُربوطةُ as in the case of airport, which is pluralized as مطارات.

Broken Plurals

These plurals are formed by changing the vowels of the word; the consonants are usually not affected. Think of the English words *goose-geese*, *foot-feet*, *woman-women*. The use of the terms *sound* and *broken* to refer to plurals might be misleading, since it might suggest that sound plurals involve the majority of nouns. This is not the case, however. Broken plurals are at least as common as sound plurals and involve the most common types of nouns.

Broken plurals follow patterns, some of which are more widespread than others. Some of the more common types are represented by the following five groups:

1.	office/offices	مكتب - مكاتب
	restaurant/restaurants	مطعم - مطاعم
	kitchen/kitchens	مطبخ - مطابخ
2.	month/months	شهر - شهور
	house/houses	بيت - بيوت
3.	shop/shops	دكان - دكاكين
	week/weeks	أسبوع - أسابيع
4.	book/books	كتاب - كتب
	city/cities	مدينة - مدن
5.	boy/boys	ولد - أولاد
	door/doors	باب - أبواب

Learn the numbers 10 to 100 and copy them in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

١٠	عشرة	ashara
٢٠	عشرين	iishriin
٣٠	ثلاثين	talaatiin
٤٠	أربعين	arbi'iin
٥٠	خمسين	khamsiin
٦٠	ستين	sitiin
٧٠	سبعين	sab'iin
٨٠	ثمانين	tamaniin
٩٠	تسعين	tis'iin
١٠٠	مئة	miya



is-saa'a kaam dilwa'tii?
الساعة كام دلوكتي؟
What Time Is It Now?

saa'a
ساعة
hour

di'ii'a
دقيقة
minute

saanya
ثانية
second

Now you are ready to start telling time. Look at the clocks below and respond to the questions that follow. Check the answers at the bottom of the page.

is-saa'a kaam fii bikkiin?



1. الساعة كام في بكين؟
 What time is it in Beijing?

issaa'a kaam fii New York?



2. الساعة كام في نيويورك؟
 What time is it in New York?

is-saa'a kaam fii bariis?



3. الساعة كام في باريس؟
 What time is it in Paris?

ANSWERS

1. If it is 9 o'clock.
 إذاً لوقيتني 9 ساعات

2. If it is 8 o'clock.
 إذاً لوقيتني 8 ساعات

3. If it is 1 o'clock.
 إذاً لوقيتني 1 ساعتان

USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS	
What time is it now please?	is-saa'a kaam dilwa'tii min faDlak ? الساعة كام دلوقتي من فضلك؟
quarter of an hour	rub' saa'a ربع ساعة
half an hour	nuSS saa'a نص ساعة
quarter past five	khamsa wi-rub' خمسة وربع
quarter to five	khamsa 'illaa-rub' خمسة إلا ربع
one third of an hour (20 minutes)	tilt saa'a ثلث ساعة

Exercise

1. _____ It's 12:15
2. _____ It's 12:45
3. _____ It's 6:30



4. _____ It's 7:55

5. _____ It's 8:05

6. _____ It's 10:40



15

ANSWERS

1. **ستة وأربعين دقيقة** دقيقة, 2. **النصف الثاني** **من** **الرابع**, 3. **النصف الثاني** **من** **السادس**, 4. **النصف الثاني** **من** **العاشر**, 5. **النصف الثاني** **من** **السابع**, 6. **النصف الثاني** **من** **الثامن**

كَام
kaam
How Many?

Exercise

Answer the following questions in English.

1. كام دقيقة في الساعة؟ _____
2. كام ساعة في اليوم؟ _____
3. كام يوم في الأسبوع؟ _____
4. كام أسبوع في الشهر؟ _____
5. كام شهر في السنة؟ _____
6. كام يوم في السنة؟ _____
7. كام أسبوع في السنة؟ _____

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English.

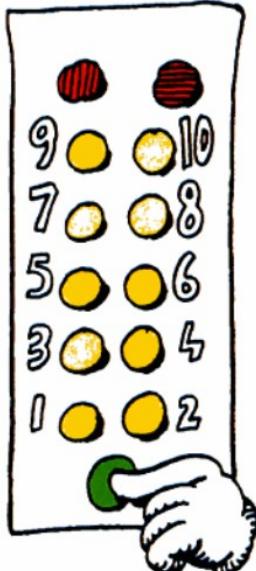
1. في السنة 12 شهر.
2. يناير أول شهر.
3. الشهر ره شهر فبراير
4. ديسمبر آخر شهر.
5. فبراير فية 28 أو 29 يوم.
6. شهر يناير 31 يوم.

ANSWERS

1. A year has 12 months. 2. January is the first month. 3. This month is February. 4. December is the last month. 5. February has 28 or 29 days. 6. January has 31 days.

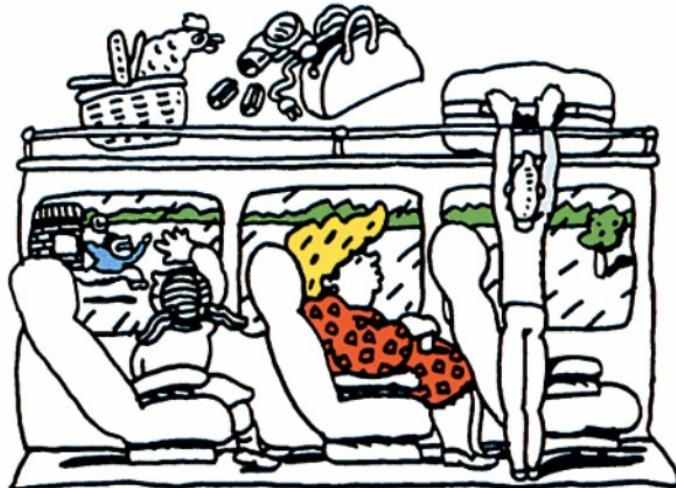
1. 60. 2. 24. 3. 7. 4. 4. 5. 12. 6. 365. 7. 52

The Ordinal Numbers

| | | |
|----------|---|---------|
| 'aw-will |  | First |
| أول | | |
| taanii | | Second |
| ثاني | | |
| taalit | | Third |
| ثالث | | |
| raabi | | Fourth |
| رابع | | |
| khaamis | | Fifth |
| خامس | | |
| saadis | | Six |
| سادس | | |
| saabi | | Seventh |
| سابع | | |
| taamij | | Eighth |
| ثامن | | |
| taasi | | Ninth |
| تاسع | | |
| 'aashir | | Tenth |
| عاشر | | |

Here you have numbers from 100 to 3000. Read them aloud. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

| | | |
|------|------------|-------------|
| ١٠٠ | مئة | miyya |
| ٢٠٠ | مئتين | miteen |
| ٣٠٠ | ثلاثمائة | tultumiyya |
| ٤٠٠ | ربيعية | rub'umiyya |
| ٥٠٠ | خمسينية | khumsumiyya |
| ٦٠٠ | ستينية | sittumiyya |
| ٧٠٠ | سبعينية | sub'umiyya |
| ٨٠٠ | ثمانينية | tumnumiyya |
| ٩٠٠ | تسعمائة | tus'umiyya |
| ١٠٠٠ | الف | 'alf |
| ٤٠٠٠ | ألفين | 'alfeen |
| ٣٠٠٠ | ثلاثة آلاف | talaatalaaf |



ar-ribha `ila al-`iskandariyya
الرحلة إلى الإسكندرية
The Trip to Alexandria

Hani's family decided to visit Alexandria. They are taking the train from the central train station (*maHattit maSr*) at Ramsis square (*miidaan ramsiis*) in downtown Cairo. Listen to the dialogue first, then study the vocabulary that follows.

HANI: Where is the ticket window please? feen *shibbaak it-tazaakir min faDlak?*
فَيْنَ شَبَاكُ التِّذَاكُورِ مِنْ فَضْلَكَ؟

STRANGER: (Pointing at the window) There it is. `ahuh
اهو

HANI: When will the first train to Alexandria depart? min faDlak `imta ha-yiTla` awwill `aTr li-iskndiriyya?
مِنْ فَضْلَكَ إِمْتَى هَا بَطْلَعَ أُولَى قَطْرَ لِإِسْكَنْدَرِيَّةَ؟

| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| TICKET CLERK: | The French train will depart after half an hour. | il-'aTr il-faransaawii Taali ^c kamaan nuSS saa ^a .
القطار الفرنسي طالع كمان نص ساعة. |
| HANI: | Can I have four tickets please? | mumkin arba ^c tazaakir min faDlak?
ممكن أربع تذاكر من فضلك؟ |
| TICKET CLERK: | Round-trip tickets? | raayih gaay?
رایح جای؟ |
| HANI: | Yes. How much please? | 'aywa. bikam min faDlak?
أيوه. بكم من فضلك؟ |
| TICKET CLERK: | First class? | daraga 'uula?
درجة أولى؟ |
| HANI: | Yes, and air-conditioned and seats next to the window, please. | 'aywa wi mukayyafa wil-karaasi ganb ish-shibbaak.
أيوه ومكيفة، والكراسي جنب الشباك. |
| TICKET CLERK: | Here are the tickets. Two hundred pounds, please. | itfaDDal il-tazaakir, miteen gineeh min faDlak.
انفضل التذاكر. 200 جنيه من فضلك. |
| HANI: | What is the track number please? | raSiif raqam kaam min faDlak?
رصيف رقم كام من فضلك؟ |
| TICKET CLERK: | Track number five. Car number six. | raSiif raqam khamsa. 'arabiya raqam sitta.
رصيف رقم خمسة. عربية رقم ستة. |
| HANI: | Thanks. | shukran.
شكراً. |
| TICKET CLERK: | You're welcome. Have a nice trip. | 'afwan. rihla sa'iida.
عفواً. رحلة سعيدة. |

VOCABULARY

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| ha-yi'lla ^a
ها يطلع اطّالع
will depart | 'aTr
قطار
train | 'imta
إمْتَى
when |
| raayih gaay
رَاجِح جَائِي
round-trip | mumkin
ممكِن
Is it possible? | kamaan=beud
كمان=بعد
after |
| daraga 'uula
درجة أولى
first class | tazaakir
تذاكر
tickets | tazkara
تذكرة
ticket |
| shibbaak
شِبَّاك
the window | karaasii
كراسيٍ
seats | mukayyafa
مُكَيْفَةٌ
air-conditioned |
| raSiif
رَصِيف
track/platform | il-hisaab
الحساب
the cost | haaDir
حاضر
OK |
| rihla sa'iida
رِحْلَة سَعِيدَة
Have a nice trip. | 'arabiyyit 'aTr
أَرَابِيَّة قَطَر
car | |

QUESTION WORDS

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| feen
فِينَ
where | | |
| bi-kam
بِكَام
how much |  | 'imta
إمْتَى
when |
| leeh
لِيهُ
why | | 'eeh
إِيهُ
what |

Prepositions Followed by مـا وبعد مـا ارتحوا

Prepositions are generally followed by nouns (قبل الظهر before noon, بعد الظهر afternoon). In cases where a verb follows instead of the noun, the particle مـا is inserted between the preposition and the verb:

وبعد مـا ارتحوا and after they rested.

In such cases مـا does not add to the meaning of the preposition, so بـعد مـا and بـعـد mean exactly the same thing. Other words (prepositions and nouns functioning like prepositions) that behave in a similar way and that you will encounter in this book are ذـي “such as, like, as,” قبل “before,” أـول “first” or “at the beginning,” بـدل “instead,” بـدون “without,” and مـثـل “like, as.”

Exercise

Rearrange the following words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. نـذـكـرـة – رـاحـب – عـاـيـز – جـايـ
2. مـن – بـكـام – فـضـلـك؟
3. أـول – مـاـبـطـلـع – فـطـر – إـمـتـيـ؟

ANSWERS

1. فـيـنـيـهـاـمـاـرـاحـبـاـيـزـجـايـ
2. مـاـفـضـلـكـمـنـكـامـ
3. فـطـرـمـاـبـطـلـعـأـولـإـمـتـيـ؟



il-qarraat w-al-diwal
القارات والدول
Continents and Countries

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| afriqa
أفريقيا | Africa | aasya
آسيا | Asia |
| amriika
أمريكا | America | ustraalya
استراليا | Australia |
| amriika ish-shamaaliyya
أمريكا الشمالية | North America | amriika il-ganubiyya
أمريكا الجنوبية | South America |
| urubba
أوروبا | Europe | afghanistaan
أفغانستان | Afghanistan |
| in-nimsa
النمسا | Austria | almanya
المانيا | Germany |
| biljiika
بلجيكا | Belgium | al-magar
المجر | Hungary |
| il-baraaziil
البرازيل | Brazil | il-hind
الهند | India |
| kanada
كندا | Canada | iiraan
إيران | Iran |
| iS-Siin
الصين | China | ayarlanda
أيرلندا | Ireland |
| ingiltraa
إنجلترا | England | israa'il
إسرائيل | Israel |
| istoonya
إستونيا | Estonia | iTaalya
إيطاليا | Italy |
| finlanda
فنلندا | Finland | il-yaabaan
اليابان | Japan |
| faransa
فرنسا | France | maaliizya
ماليزيا | Malaysia |
| manghoolya
منغوليا | Mongolia | asbaanya
أسبانيا | Spain |
| in-narwiig
النرويج | Norway | is-siwiid
السويد | Sweden |
| buulanda
بولندا | Poland | swiisra
سويسرا | Switzerland |
| il-burtughaal
البرتغال | Portugal | turkiyaa
تركيا | Turkey |
| iskutlanda
اسكتلندا | Scotland | al-wilaayaat al-muttahida
الولايات المتحدة | United States |

il-ginsiyyaat
الجنسيةات
Nationalities

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Where are you from? | `inta mineen?
انت منين؟ |
| What is your nationality? | ‘eeh gensiyyitak?
إيه جنسيةك؟ |
| I am American. | ‘ana `amriikii.
أنا أمريكي |
| I am Egyptian. | ‘ana maSrii.
أنا مصرى |

Remember

In Chapter 5 we studied the relative adjective. In the relative adjective, adding a **♂** to the noun changes it into a masculine adjective, whereas adding a **♀** changes it into a feminine adjective.

FLAGS

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| ‘ana magari
أنا مجري |  | I am Hungarian. |
| ‘ana `usturaali
أنا استرالي |  | I am Australian. |
| ‘ana ruusi
أنا روسي |  | I am Russian. |
| ‘ana `almaani
أنا الماني |  | I am German. |
| ‘ana burtughaali
أنا برتغالي |  | I am Portuguese. |
| ‘ana hindi
أنا هندي |  | I am Indian. |

‘ana kanadi
أنا كندي



I am Canadian.

‘ana Siini
أنا صيني



I am Chinese.

‘ana ‘ayarlandi
أنا ايرلندي



I am Irish.

‘ana `ingiliizi
أنا انجليزي



I am English.

‘ana `iiTaali
أنا إيطالي



I am Italian.

‘ana `isra`ili
أنا اسرائيلي



I am Israeli.

‘ana filasTiini
أنا فلسطيني



I am Palestinian.

‘ana finlandi
أنا فنلندي



I am Finnish.

‘ana firinsi
أنا فرنسي



I am French.

‘ana `asbaani
أنا إسباني



I am Spanish.

‘ana buulandi
أنا بولندي



I am Polish.

‘ana `amriiki
أنا أمريكي



I am American.



Exercise

Read and guess the language spoken in each sentence.

1. أنا باتكلم إنجليزي.
2. أنا باتكلم الماني.
3. أنا باتكلم فرنسي.
4. أنا باتكلم اسباني.
5. أنا باتكلم روسي.
6. أنا باتكلم صيني.
7. أنا باتكلم ياباني.

The Prefix **b-** أنا باتكلم

The prefix *b-* is attached to imperfect verbs in Egyptian Arabic when these verbs are not preceded by another verb:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| He plays, is playing | هو يلعب |
| He likes to play | هو بيحب يلعب |

Note also that in place of the English infinitive Arabic uses fully conjugated verb forms (without ب):

| | |
|---|----------------|
| He likes to travel. (He likes he travels.) | بيحب يسافر |
| She likes to eat out. (She likes she eats...) | بنحب نأكل بـره |

ANSWERS

1. I speak English. 2. I speak German. 3. I speak French. 4. I speak Spanish.
5. I speak Russian. 6. I speak Chinese. 7. I speak Japanese.

il-`aalām il-`arabi
العالَمُ الْعَرَبِيُّ
 The Arab World

Now let's look at the Arab world and learn how to say the names of continents and different Arab countries.



| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Syria | surya
سوريا | Africa | `afriqya
أفريقيا |
| Lebanon | libnaan
لبنان | Egypt | maSr
مصر |
| Palestine | filasTiin
فلسطين | Sudan | is-suudaan
السودان |
| Jordan | il-`urdun
الأردن | Libya | liibya
ليبيا |
| Iraq | il-`iraa`
العراق | Tunisia | tuunis
تونس |
| Kuwait | il-qweet
الكويت | Algeria | il-gazaa`irr
الجزائر |
| Saudi Arabia | is-su`uudiyya
السعودية | Morocco | il-maghrib
المغرب |
| Bahrain | il-bahreen
البحرين | Asia | `aasya
آسيا |
| United Arab Emirates | il-`imaraat
الإمارات | Qatar | qaTar
قطر |
| Yemen | il-yaman
اليمن | Oman | sumaan
عمان |

il-ginsiyyaat fi il-aadlam il-arabi
الجنسيات في العالم العربي
 Nationalities in the Arab World

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| I'm Syrian. | `ana suuri
أنا سوري | I'm Egyptian. | `ana maSriyya
أنا مصرية |
| I'm Lebanese. | `ana libnaani
أنا لبناني | I'm Sudanese. | `ana suudaaniyya
أنا سودانية |
| I'm Palestinian. | `ana filasTiini
أنا فلسطيني | I'm Libyan. | `ana liibiyya
أنا ليبيّة |
| I'm Jordanian. | `ana `urduni
أنا أردني | I'm Tunisian. | `ana tuunisiyya
أنا تونسيّة |
| I'm Iraqi. | `ana `iraaqi
أنا عراقي | I'm Algerian. | `ana gaza`iriyya
أنا جزائريّة |
| I'm Kuwaiti. | `ana kweeti
أنا كويتي | I'm Moroccan. | `ana maghribiyya
أنا مغربيّة |
| I'm Saudi. | `ana su`uudi
أنا سعودي | I'm from Yemen. | `ana yamaniyya
أنا يمنية |
| I'm from Bahrain. | `ana bahreeni
أنا بحريني | I'm Omani. | `ana `umaaniyya
أنا عُمانية |
| I'm Qatari. | `ana qaTari
أنا قطري | I'm from the United Arab Emirates. | `ana min il-`imaaraat
أنا من الإمارات |

Exercise

What is the difference between the nationalities on the right side of the page and those on the left side?

ANSWERS

Nationalities on the right are in the feminine form, e.g., *`ana maSriyya* — I'm Egyptian (girl/woman) — while those on the left are in the masculine form.

If you can drive in Cairo, you can drive anywhere in the world! Egyptians do not follow the rules of the road all too strictly, and sometimes drivers cut you off without warning or signaling. Drivers may honk their horns for no reason. It is not recommended for the faint-of-heart to drive in Cairo.

Hani is brave enough and decided to rent a car and take his family for a trip to Fayoum. Fayoum is a wonderful part of the Egyptian countryside and one of the best places for bird watchers. It has many important wetlands that act as a refuge for migratory birds coming from Europe. Hani is now at the rental office.



HANI: Good morning. I would like to rent a car, please.

صاح الخبر . عاين آخر عربية من فضلك .

CAR AGENT: Welcome. A typical car or a four-wheel-drive?

‘ahlan biik, ‘arabiyya walla foor baay foor?
أهلاً بك، عربية ولا فم، باي فهو؟

HANI: I'd like the four-wheel-drive

foor baay foor.

CAR AGENT: I have an excellent one for 400 pounds a day.

عندی فور بای فور ممتازة بريعمة جنیه في اليوم.

HANI: OK

maashii
ماشی

CAR AGENT: You speak Arabic well.

انت بتتكلّم عرب كويسي.

| | | |
|------------|--|--|
| HANI: | I am originally Egyptian, but I left Egypt when I was four years old. | 'ana 'aSlan maSri wi-maaaya ginsiyya 'amriikiyya. bass sibt maSr lamma kaan 'andi 'arba' sinii bass. |
| | That is why my Arabic is a little bit broken. | أنا أصلًا مصرى ومعاها جنسية أمريكية، بس سبٰت مصر لما كان عندي أربع سنين بس.
علشان كده العربى بتاعى مكسّر شوية. |
| CAR AGENT: | Not at all, you speak very well. | 'abadan inta bi-ttkallim kuwayyis giddan.
أبدًا انت بتتكلّم كويس جداً. |
| HANI: | Thanks. Here is the money. Five days at 400 pounds comes to 2000 pounds total. | shukran. itfaDDal il-filius. khamas 'ayyaam fi rub'miit gineeh ya'ni 'alfeen gineeh.
شكراً، إنفضل الفلوس، خمس أيام في
ربعمة جنيه، يعني الفين جنيه. |
| CAR AGENT: | Thanks a lot. | mutas/akkir giddan.
مشكّر جداً. |
| HANI: | I'd like a receipt please. | 'ayyiz waSI b-il-mablagh min faDlak.
عايزة وصل بالمبلغ من فضلك. |
| CAR AGENT: | Of course. Here it is. Do you need a driver with you? | Tab'an Tab'an itfaDDal. mihtaag saw-waa' ma'aak?
طبعاً،طبعاً إنفضل. محتاج سُوق معاك؟ |
| HANI: | No, I'll drive. | la, 'ana ha-su'.
لا أنا حاسوقة. |
| CAR AGENT: | As you wish. Have a nice trip (God willing). The car is <i>mifaw-wela</i> . | zayy ma tihibb. rihla sa'iida in shaa' allaah, il-'arabiyya mifawwilla.
زي ما تحبب. رحلة سعيدة إن شاء الله .
العربية مفؤلة. |
| HANI: | What do you mean by <i>mifaw-wela</i> ? | ya'nii 'eeh mifawwilla?
يعني ايه مفؤلة؟ |
| CAR AGENT: | It means full tank. Please return the car with a full tank. | ya'nii full tank, min faDlak tiragga'ha mifawwilla.
يعني "فول تانك". من فضلك ترجعها
مفؤلة. |
| HANI: | OK. | haaDir.
حاضر. |

©alamaat iT-Tariiq
علامات الطريق
Road Signs

If you are planning to drive while you're in an Arab country, it's important to spend some time memorizing the meaning of the signs shown below. You can visit the web site of the Egyptian Ministry of Interior and get more details on traffic signs. It is a good exercise for your ability to read Arabic.

<http://www.moigypt.gov.eg/Arabic/Departments+Sites/Traffic/trafficSigns/denySigns/>



قف
Stop



اقصى حد للسرعة ٦٠ كم/ساعة
Speed limit 60 km/hour



نهاية حد السرعة
End of speed limit



ممنوع الاتجاه لليسار
No left turn



الدخول ممنوع
No entrance



ممنوع التخطي للسيارات
No overtaking



ممنوع الدوران للخلف
No u-turn



ممنوع الانتظار
No parking



ممنوع استخدام
آلة النبيه
No horn



أقل مسافة بين
سياراتين ٥٠ متر

Minimum distance allowed
between two cars is 50 meters



مركز اسعاف
Medical center



مخيم
Camp



طريق دولي
Expressway



الطريق الاتجاهين
Two-way traffic



محط صناعي
Bump



أمامك تقاطع
Intersection



الطريق يضيق من اليمين
Right lane ends



عبور مشاة
Pedestrian crossing



مدارس
School



تقاطع سكة حديد
بدون بوابة
Railroad crossing without a gate



تقاطع سكة حديد
ببوابة
Railroad crossing with a gate



طريق زلق
Slippery road



مطعم
Restaurant



مواقف سيارات
Parking lot



تلفون
Telephone



Hani has returned from Fayoum, and now he wants to get gas and get his car ready for a trip to Saqqara.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| HANI: | Would you please fill the tank? | mumkin tifawwil min faDlak?
ممكن تفول من فضلك؟ |
| WORKER: | Regular or Super? | banziin ‘aadi walla suubar?
بنزين عادي ولا سوبر؟ |
| HANI: | Super. Would you please change the oil, check the water in the radiator, and check the tires' air as well? | suubar. mumkin tighayyar zeet wi-tikshif li ‘ala il-kawitsh w-il-mayya kamaan?
سوبر. ممكن تغير زيت وتكشف لي على الكاوتشن والمية كمان؟ |
| WORKER: | At your service. | taht ‘amrak.
تحت أمرك. |
| <i>(After finishing the task.)</i> | | |
| WORKER: | Everything is OK. | kull haaga tamaam.
كل حاجة تمام. |
| HANI: | We'd like to go to Saqqara. Can you show me the shortest route on the map? | ‘aayziin niruuh saqqaara, mumkin tiwarriini ‘ala il-khariiTa `a` Sar Tarii’?
عايزين نروح سقارة. ممكن توريني على الخريطة أقصر طريق؟ |
| WORKER: | Forget about the map. You are now in Libnan square. Take this bridge, which will take you to the ring route. This will take you to Giza. When you are there, ask for the route to Saqqara. | siibak min il-khariiTa. inta dilwa`tii fi miidaan libnaan. khud il-kubri da ha-yTalla`ak ‘ala id-daa`iri, ha-yaakhdak l-il-giiza, wi-min hinaak is al ‘ala saqqaara.
سبك من الخريطة. انت دلوقتي في ميدان لبنان. خذ الكوبري ده ها يطلعك على الدائري. هياخذك للجيزة ومن هناك إسأل على طريق سقارة. |
| HANI: | Thanks. | shukran
شكراً. |
| WORKER: | Not at all. | ‘afwan
عفواً. |



Object Pronouns

ممكن توزيني
Can you show me
هياخذك
He will take you

Review the object pronouns from Chapter 1. Then translate the following sentences into Arabic. Three are given as examples.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------|------|
| Can you show him? | | He will take him. | هياخذ | هو |
| Can you show her? | ممکن توزینه؟ | He will take her. | | هي |
| Can you show them? | | He will take them. | | هم |
| | | He will take you, m.s. | | انت |
| | | He will take you, f.s. | | انتِ |
| | | He will take you, pl. | هياخذكم | انتو |
| Can you show me? | | He will take me. | | أنا |
| Can you show us? | | He will take us. | | أحنا |

ANSWERS

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Can you show us? | لگن جے کے | He will take us. | هياخذونا | Can you show us? |
| Can you show me? | لگن جے کے | He will take me. | هياخذنا | Can you show me? |
| Can you show them? | لگن جے کے | He will take you, pl. | هياخذونا | Can you show them? |
| Can you show her? | لگن جے کے | He will take you, f.s. | هياخذنا | Can you show her? |
| Can you show him? | لگن جے کے | He will take you, m.s. | هياخذنا | Can you show him? |
| them? | لگن جے کے | He will take them. | هياخذونا | them? |
| her? | لگن جے کے | He will take her. | هياخذنا | her? |
| him? | لگن جے کے | He will take him. | هياخذنا | him? |

il-carabiyya
العربية
Car

massaaha
مساحة
windshield wiper

it-tablooh
التابلوه
dashboard

‘aSaayit il-fitiis
عصابة الفتيس
gear shift stick



kalaaks
كلاكس
horn

diriksioon
دركسيون
steering wheel

id-dibriyyaaj
دبرياج
clutch pedal

il-banzin
البنزين
accelerator

il-faramil
الفرايميل
brake pedal

kabbuut
كتبوت
hood

il-baTTaariyya
البطارية
battery

il-kashshafaat
الكسافات
headlights



il-bribriiz
البريريز
windshield

il-mootor
الموتور
motor

ir-radyaateer
الرادياتير
radiator

ish-shanTū
الشّنطة
trunk

il-‘izaaz il-warranii
الإِزَازُ (الرِّجَاجُ) الْوَارَانِي
rear window

il-kashshafaat il-khalfiyya
الكتشافاتُ
الخلفية
rear light



nimir il-‘arabiyya
نِمْرَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ
license plate

il-‘anwaar il-khalfiyya
الأَنْوَارُ الْخَلْفِيَّةُ
backlight

il-‘ishaaraa (sing.) / il-
‘ishaaraat (pl.)
الإشارة / الإشارات
turn signal

nuur il-faraamil
نُورُ الْفَرَامِيلُ
brake light

MSA and Egyptian

The two words وَرَانِي (*warraani*) and خَلْفِي (*khalfi*) are translated into English as “back, rear.” The difference between them is that *warraani* is generally used in conversational Arabic, in this case Egyptian, while *khalfi* is used in written contexts, i.e., MSA.

shibbaak il-‘arabiyya
شِبَّاكُ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ
window

issāf
السقف
roof

il-budii
البُودِي
body (of car)

Trumbit il-banziin
طَرْمِبَةُ الْبَنْزِينِ
gas pump



‘agal
عجل
wheel

tank
تَانِك
tank

il-baab
البَاب
door

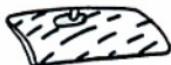
raraf
رَفْرَف
fender

‘ikSiDaam
إِكْصَدَام
bumper

kaawitsħ
كاوتُش
tires

Exercise

Now fill in the names of the following auto parts:



Useful Expressions

| | |
|--|--|
| The battery is dead. | il-baTTaariyya naayma
البطارية نايمه |
| The radiator has a hole. | ir-radyaateer makhruum
الرايداتير مخروم |
| The tires are flat. | il-agal mifassi
العجل مفتقس |
| The radiator fluid is low. | mayyit ir-radyaateer na`Sa
مبة الرايداتير ناقصة |
| The radiator is leaking. | ir-radyaateer bi-ykhurr
الرايداتير بيخر |
| The horn is not working. | il-kalaaks mish shaghghaal
الكلاكس مش شغال |
| The car (engine) is overheating. | il-arabiyya bi-tiskhan
العربة بتتسخن |
| Is there a nearby mechanic? | fiih mikaniiki `urayyib?
فيه ميكانيكي قريب؟ |
| Please check the brakes, battery, muffler, oil, and tires. | min faDlak` iks/hif lii `ala il-faraamil/
il-baTTariyya/ ish-shakmaan/ iz-zeet/
il-kawitsh
من فضلك اكشف لي على الفرامل / البطارية /
الشكمان/ الزيت / الكاوتش |
| I have run out of gas. Where is the nearest gas station? | il-banziin khiliS minnii ? feen `a`rab banziina?
البنزين خلص مين؟ فين أقرب بنزينة؟ |
| Check the engine for me, please. | ikshif li `ala il-motoor min faDlak
إكشف لي على المотор من فضلك. |

The Imperative Mood in Arabic

You have already learned several ways to ask for things in Arabic. Now let us look at the command, or the imperative, form of the verb.

The imperative form is derived from the imperfect form following two steps:

1. Drop the imperfect prefix.
 2. Add a vowel, generally *i*, if the resulting form begins with a two-consonant sequence.



| | M | F | Pl. |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Look! | <i>shuuf</i>
شوف | <i>shuufi</i>
شوفي | <i>shuufu</i>
شوفوا |

(no vowel added)

| | M | F | Pl. |
|--------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Write! | iktib
أكتب | iktibi
أكتبها | iktibu
أكتبوا |
| Walk. | imshi
إمشي | imshi
إمشي | imshu
إمشوا |
| | isma ^c
اسمع | isma ⁱ
اسمعي | isma ^u
اسمعوا |

(vowel added)

Although the two verbs, أخذ, "he took," and أكل, "he ate" generally behave like sound verbs in the perfect and imperfect conjugations, their imperative forms do not follow the rules above, as the following table shows:

| | | | |
|-----|-----|------|------|
| | انت | انتي | انتو |
| أخذ | خذ | خذني | خذوا |
| أكل | كل | كلي | كروا |

The verb **جَاءَ** (geh) “he came” has no imperative form from the root itself. Its imperative counterpart is based on the stem **جَاءِ** in both Egyptian and MSA:

أنت أنت انثو
تعالى تعالى تعالوا

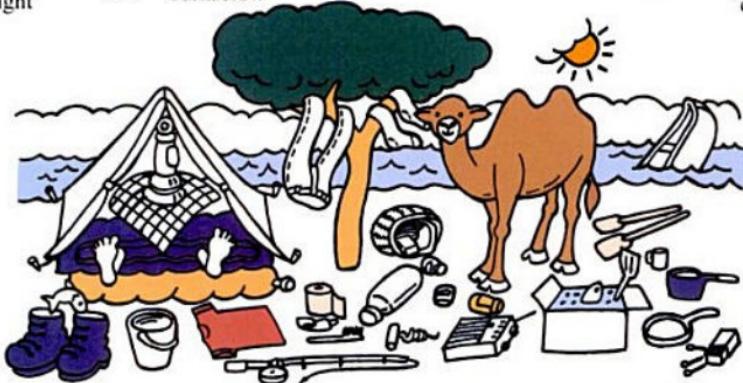
دهب و نوبع و شرم الشيخ و راس محمد Dahab, Nuweba, Sharm Sheikh, and Ras Muhammed

The Red Sea in Egypt is considered one of the best places in the world for scuba diving and snorkeling. The northern part of the Red Sea has the most famous coral reefs in the world, such as Sharm Sheikh, Ras Muhammad, Dahab, and Nweba. You can camp in these coastal cities after getting permission from either the protected area management office or the governorate office.



كُل مَا نحتاجه
ku'l maa nahtaaguh
Everything We Need

| | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| maayooth
مايوج | za'aanif
زانف | 'adawaat ghaTs,
أدوات غطس | gamal
جمل | baaskit
باسكيت |
| bathing suit | fins | diving equipment | camel | basket |
| kashshaaf
كساف | kheema
خيمة | fattaaba
فتاحه | shagara
شجرة | shams
شمس |
| flashlight | tent | corkscrew | baTTaaniyya
بطانية | sun |
| | | | blanket | 'aarib tagdiif
قارب تجديف |



| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| gazma bout
جَزْمَة بُوت
boots | malaabis
مَلَابِس
clothes | 'idid tuwaalit
عِدَّة تُواليٍت
toilet kit | mu'allabat ghizaa'iyya
مَعْلَبَات غَذَايَّة
cans | naDaarit bahr
نَظَارَة بَحْر
goggles | 'awaanij
أَوَانِي
pots |
| (pronounced the same as English) | | | | | |
| سلَبِينِج باج
sleeping bag | gardal
جرَال
bucket | sittamaara
صَنَاعَة
fishing rod | wara' twaalit
ورَق تُواليٍت
toilet paper | raadyo
رَادِيو
radio | kabriet
كَبْرِيت
matches |

fii-mahall il-bi`aala
في محل البقالة
 At the Grocery Store



- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| HANI: | Do you have rice, sugar, tea, bread...? | ‘andak ruzz wi-sukkar wi-shaay wi-‘eesh...?
عندك رز وسكر وشاي وعيش.....؟ |
| CLERK: | Slowly! I have everything. How many kilos of rice do you need? How much sugar, tea, and bread? | b-i-raaha! ‘andi kull haaga. ‘ayiz kaam kiilo ruzz wi-sukkar wi-‘shaay? wi-‘add ‘eeh ‘eesh?
بالراحة! عندي كل حاجة. عايز كام كيلو رز وسكر وشاي وقد ايه عيش؟ |
| HANI: | Five kilos of rice, twenty loaves of bread, two kilos of sugar, twenty Baladi bread, and one box of Lipton tea. | khamsa kiilu ruzz, wi-‘ishriin righiif fiino, wi-‘itneen kiilo sukkar wi-‘ishriin righiif baladii wi-‘iblit shaay lipton.
خمسة كيلو رز وعشرين رغيف فينو واثنين كيلو سكر وعشرين رغيف بلدي وعلبة شاي ليتون. |
| CLERK: | Here they are. Do you want cheese or milk? I have excellent feta cheese. (lit. white cheese.) | itfaDDal. ‘ayiz gibna ‘aw laban? ‘andi gibna beeDa mumtaaza.
اتفضل. عايز جبنة أو لبن؟ عندي جبنة بيضاء ممتازة. |
| HANI: | All right, give me two kilos of feta cheese, two cans of dried milk, and two boxes of water bottles. | Tayyib iddiinii ‘itneen kiilo gibna beeDa wi-‘ibliteen laban mugaffaf wi-‘kartunteen mayya.
طيب اديني 2 كيلو جبنة بيضاء وعلبتين لبن طبيف وكرتونتين مية. |

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| CLERK: | Here it is. Anything else? | itfaDDal. `ayy haaga taania?
انفضل. أي حاجة ثانية؟ |
| HANI: | Is there any wine or soda? | fiih nibiit `aw mas/ruubaat ghaaziyya?
فيه نبيت أو مشروبات غازية؟ |
| CLERK: | There is soda but no liquor. | fiih mas/ruubaat ghaziyya. laakin mafiish khumuur.
فيه مشروبات غازية. لكن ما فيش خمور. |
| HANI: | Okay, how much do I owe you? | Tayyib il-hisaab kaam?
طيب الحساب كام؟ |
| CLERK: | Two hundred and fifty pounds. | miteen wi-khamsiin gineeh.
متيين وخمسين جنيه. |
| HANI: | Here it is. | itfaDDal.
انفضل. |
| CLERK: | Thank you. Good-bye. | shukran ma`a is-salaama.
شكراً مع السلامة. |

Exercise

Match the Arabic phrases with their English equivalents:

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----|
| a. Do you want cheese or milk? | رز. | 1. |
| b. Anything else? | رغيف فيتو ورغيف بلكي. | 2. |
| c. A loaf and a <i>baladi</i> bread (tradition). | بالراحة. | 3. |
| d. I have everything. | عايز جبنة أو لين؟ | 4. |
| e. Rice. | سکرو شاپ. | 5. |
| f. Slowly! | كرتونتين مية. | 6. |
| g. Ok, how much do I owe you? | عندى كل حاجة. | 7. |
| h. Two boxes of mineral water. | أي حاجة ثانية؟ | 8. |
| i. Sugar and tea. | طيب الحساب كام؟ | 9. |

ANSWERS

1. e., 2. c., 3. f., 4. a., 5. l., 6. h., 7. d., 8. b., 9. g.



HAVING WITH ^{and} عند

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------|
| He has | ^c and-u | عند |
| She has | ^c anda-ha | عندھا |
| They have | ^c and-hum | عندھم |
| You, m.s., have | ^c and-ak | عندك |
| You, f.s., have | ^c and-ik | عندك |
| You, pl., have | ^c and-kum | عندکم |
| I have | ^c and-i | عندی |
| We have | ^c and-na | عندنا |

عندی كل حاجة I have everything.

عندك رز و سكر و شاي و عيش.....? Do you have rice, sugar, tea, bread...?

^{ma'a} HAVING WITH مع

Like **عند**, **مع** is a preposition that combines with a pronoun to indicate possession. The prepositional meaning of **مع** is "with." When used for possession, **مع** indicates having something with a person at a particular time.

This meaning can be contrasted with that of **عند**, which indicates general possession or ownership.

عندی بيت كبير. I have (own) a large house.

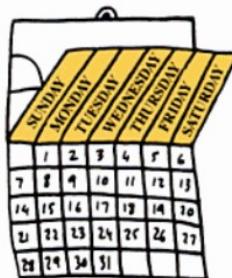
معايا عشرين دولار. I have twenty dollars with me (on me)

The following table shows **مع** in combination with the different pronouns:

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------|
| He has | ma'a-h | معاه |
| She has | ma'a-ha | معاھا |
| They have | ma'a-hum | معاھم |
| You, m.s., have | ma'a-k | معاك |
| You, f.s., have | ma'a-ki | معاك |
| You, pl., have | ma'a-kum | معاڪم |
| I have | ma'a-ya | معايا |
| We have | ma'a-na | معانا |

`ayyaam il-'usbuu'
أيام الأسبوع
Days of the Week

| | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| Saturday | is-sabt | السبت |
| Sunday | il-hadd | الاحد |
| Monday | il-'itneen | الاثنين |
| Tuesday | it-talaat | الثلاثاء |
| Wednesday | il-'arba' | الاربعاء |
| Thursday | il-khamiis | الخميس |
| Friday | il-gum'a | الجمعة |



| | |
|------|-------|
| days | day |
| last | first |

Exercise

Read the following sentences and answer the questions.

يوم السبت أول يوم في الأسبوع في مصر.

What is the first day of the week in Egypt? _____ 1.

يوم الأحد أول يوم في الأسبوع في أمريكا.

What is the first day of the week in America? _____ 2.

يوم الاثنين أول يوم في الأسبوع في لبنان.

What is the first day of the week in Lebanon? _____ 3.

يوم الجمعة آخر يوم في الأسبوع في ليبيا.

What is the last day of the week in Libya? _____ 4.

يوم السبت آخر يوم في الأسبوع في أمريكا.

What is the last day of the week in America? _____ 5.

ANSWERS

1. Saturday, 2. Sunday, 3. Monday, 4. Friday, 5. Saturday

shuhuur is-sana
شهور السنة
 Months of the Year

maaris
مارس
March

yunyu
يونيو
June

sibtambir
سبتمبر
September

diisambir
ديسمبر
December

fribaayir
فبراير
February

maayu
مايو
May

ughusTus^c
اغسطس
August

nuuvambir
نوفمبر
November

yanaayir
يناير
January

abriil^c
أبريل
April

yulyu
يوليو
July

uctoobar^c
أكتوبر
October



| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |
| 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| 1 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| 2 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 |
| 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |

shahr
شهر
month

talaat simiin
ثلاث سنين
3 years

isbuu^c
أسبوع
week

sanateen
ستين
2 years

yoom
يوم
day

sana
سنة
year

fiSuul is-sana
فصول السنة
 Seasons of the Year

il-kharif
الخريف
fall



iS-Seef
الصيف
summer



ir-rabii^c
الربيع
spring



ish-shita
الشتاء
winter





il-gaww / iT-Taqṣ

الجو / الطقس

The Weather



الجو عامل ايه النهارده؟

How Is the Weather Today?

hilw
حلو
goodwihish
وحش
baddaafii
دافئٌ
warmharr
حرٌ
hotband
برد
coldraTib
رطبٌ
humidtalq
ثلجٌ
snowmaTār
مطرٌ
rain

فيه **ما فيش**
 There is There is no

ما فيش ثلج في مصر

There is no snow in Egypt.
 (i.e., It does not snow in Egypt).

فيه مطر في الشتاء في مصر.

There is rain in Egypt in the winter.
 (i.e., It rains in Egypt in the winter).

Exercise

Match the words with the pictures by copying each word under the corresponding picture:

صيف - مطر - ربيع - ثلج



1. _____

3. _____



2. _____

4. _____

ANSWERS

(spring) ٢—4, (rain) ٣—3, (summer) ٤—2, (snow) ١—1

daragħit il-haraara
درجة الحرارة
Temperature Conversions

To change degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9:
 $41^{\circ}\text{F} - 32 = 9 \times 5/9 = 5^{\circ}\text{C}$

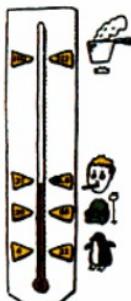
To convert from Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32:
 $10^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9/5 = 18 + 32 = 50^{\circ}\text{F}$

A quick method to get an approximation is to take the degrees Fahrenheit, subtract 30, and divide by 2. From Celsius, multiply by 2 and add 30. Most seasoned travelers know a few temperatures for reference.

daragaat il-haraara
درجات الحرارة
Degrees

Fahrenheit

212
98.6
86
77
68
50
32
14
-04
-22
-40



Celsius

100
37
30
25
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40

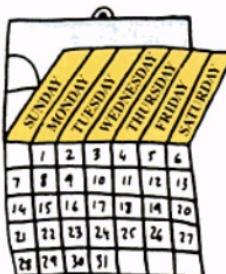


'ana harraana
أنا حرّانة
I am hot. (f.s.)



'ana bardaan
أنا بردان
I am cold. (m.s.)

أيام الأَسْبُوع
Days of the Week



Unlike in the United States, for dates, Arabs first say the day and then the month.

Exercise

Translate the following dates:

1. Jan 10 _____
2. March 9 _____
3. May 6 _____
4. July 21 _____
5. Aug 31 _____
6. Oct 4 _____
7. Dec 23 _____
8. Feb 4 _____

ANSWERS

- ٤٨، ٢١، ٤٠.
٧، ٢٣، ٢٥، ٣٦.
٦، ٩، ٢، ٣٠.
٣١، ٣١، ٣١، ٣١.
٦، ٤١، ٤٢، ٤٣.
١٠، ١٠، ١٠، ١٠.

The Construct

Exercise

When two nouns are closely associated, as in the case of possession or something being part of something else, they form a construct. Write the constructs for “Days of the Week, temperature degrees, seasons of the year.”

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Exercise

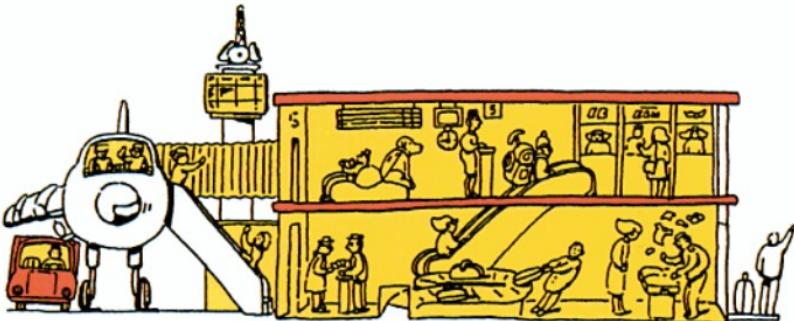
With reference to the discussion of the construct in Chapter 1, translate the following phrases:

- | | |
|--------------|----|
| اسم الطالب | 1. |
| عاصمة مصر | 2. |
| شارع الجامعة | 3. |

ANSWERS

1. the student's name, 2. the capital of Egypt, 3. university street.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1. Days of the week | ‘Ayyam il-‘Usbuu’ | 2. Temperature degrees (lit. degrees of temperature) | 3. Seasons of the year |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|



When you find the following useful words in the picture, write them out in the spaces provided.

Tayyaara
طيارة

airplane

shunaT
شنط

luggage

Tayyaar
طيار

pilot

il-gamaarik
الجمارك

customs

maTaar il-qahira
مطار القاهرة

Cairo Airport

sillim kahrubaa'i
سلم كهربائي

escalator

khuruug
خروج

exit

muwazzaf il-gamaarik
موظف الجمارك

customs agent

Possession

They gave their luggage... سلموا شنطهم... What does the suffix هم in شنطهم mean?

As was discussed in Chapter 1, possession in nouns is expressed by attaching a pronoun suffix to the noun.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| His luggage | shunaT-u(h) | شنطه | شنطه |
| Her luggage | shunaT-ha | شنطة | شنطها |
| Their luggage | shunaT-hum | شنطهم | شنطهم |
| Your, m.s., luggage | shunaT-ak | شنطةك | شنطةك |
| Your, f.s., luggage | shunaT-ik | شنطةتك | شنطةتك |
| Your, pl., luggage | shunaT-kum | شنطةكم | شنطةكم |
| My luggage | shunaT-i | شنطةي | شنطةي |
| Our luggage | shunaT-na | شنطةنا | شنطنا |

Exercise

Hani and his family. هاني وعائلته. What is the difference between these two words: عائلة / عائلته.

iT-Tayyaara الطّيّاره The Plane

Tayyaar طيّار
pilot

rihla رحلة
flight

shibbaaq شبابك
window

kaabiina كابينة
cabin

mamarr ممر
runway

musaa'id Tayyaar مساعد طيّار
flight attendant

muDiifa مصيفه
stewardess

Siinnyya صينيه
tray



hizaam il-'amaan حزام الأمان
seat belt

Taaqim طاقم
crew

miq'ad/kursii مقعد/كرسي
seat

raakib/rukkaab راكب (ركاب)
passenger(s)

baab il-Tawarie باب الطواريء
emergency exit

hubuuT هبوط
landing

*iqlaa إقلاع
takeoff

ANSWERS

If the noun ends in (ه), it changes to (هـ) when the pronoun suffix is added.
هـلـه is "a family" while هـلـهـ is "his family."

`ala iT-Taa`ira
على الطائرة
 On the Plane

| | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| PILOT: | Welcome to Egypt Air (airplane), Flight Number 50 from Cairo to Aswan. | marhaban bikum `ala Taa`ira miSr li-Tayyaraan. ar-rihla raqam khamsiin min il-qahira ilaa `aswaan.
مرحباً بكم على طائرة مصر للطيران. الرحلة رقم 50 من القاهرة إلى أسوان. |
| | The plane will take off within a few minutes. | al-Taa`ira sa-tuqli `khilaal daqaa`iq qatliila.
الطائرة ستقلع خلال دقائق قليلة. |
| | Please fasten your seat belts. | ar-ragaa` rabT hizaam al-`amaan.
الرجاء ربط حزام الأمان. |
| STEWARDESS: | Good morning. Welcome to Egypt. | Sabaah il-kheer, `ahlani wa -sahlan bikum fi maSr.
صباح الخير، أهلاً وسهلاً بكم في مصر. |
| | Our trip to Aswan will take an hour and fifteen minutes. | rihlatnaa `ilaa `aswaan tastaghriq saa`a wa-rub`.
رحلتنا إلى أسوان تستغرق ساعة وربع. |
| HANI: | Are there meals served during the trip? | min faDlik, fiih wagabaat `asnaa` ir-rihla?
من فضلك، فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟ |
| STEWARDESS: | There is a quick meal: sandwiches, tea, coffee, or soft drinks. | fiih wagba sarii`a, ya`nii sandawitshaar wi-shaay `aw `ahwa `aw mashruubaat ghaaziyya.
فيه وجبة سريعة، يعني سندوتشات وشاي أو قهوة أو مشروبات غازية. |
| HANI: | Thanks. May I have a bottle of water? | shukran, mumkin `izaazit mayya min faDlik?
شكرأً. ممكن إلزارة ميته من فضلك؟ |
| | The kids are so thirsty. | il-`awlaad `aTshaaniin `awii.
الأولاد عطشانين قوي. |
| STEWARDESS: | Of course; one second please. | Tab`an Tab`an sanya wahdaa... itfaDDal.
طبعاً طبعاً ثانية واحدة... افضل! |
| HANI: | Thank you. | shukran.
شكرأً. |

| | | |
|--------|--|--|
| PILOT: | Thanks God for the safe trip.
We will be landing in Aswan Airport within a few minutes. | hamdan lil-laahi 'ala salaamatikum. sawfa nahbiT fi maTaar 'aswaan khilaal daqaa' iq qaliila. |
| | Please fasten your seat belts.
Have a nice trip. | حمدًا لله على سلامتكم. سوف نهبط في مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة.
bi-ragaa' rabT hizaam al-'amaan. riħħla sa-iida in shaa' `allaah.
برجاء ربط حزام الأمان. رحلة سعيدة إن شاء الله. |

You will notice in this dialogue that the statements made by the pilot and the stewardess are given in MSA. However, the stewardess conversed in Egyptian with Hani. This is typically what happens in the Arab world. Conversation is conducted in the dialect (Egyptian, Levantine, Moroccan, Gulf, etc.), while formal announcements and all forms of reading and writing are conducted in MSA, which is known among the Arabs as *fuShā*.

Exercise

Match the English phrases with the Arabic phrases. Write out the Arabic phrases for practice.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. The kids are so thirsty. | 1. فيه وجبات اثناء الرحلة؟ |
| b. We will be landing in Aswan Airport within a few minutes. | 2. الطائرة ستقلع خلال دقائق قليلة. |
| c. Our trip to Aswan will take an hour and fifteen minutes. | 3. مرحباً بكم على طائرة مصر لطيران. |
| d. The plane will take off within a few minutes. | 4. سوف نهبط في مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة. |
| e. Are there meals during the trip? | 5. رحلتنا تستغرق ساعة وربع. |
| f. Welcome to Egypt Air (airplane). | 6. الأولاد عطشانين قوي. |

ANSWERS

1. e., 2. d., 3. f., 4. b., 5. c., 6. a.

gawla fi-maSr il-'adiima
جولة في مصر القديمة
A Tour in Old (Coptic) Egypt

- HANI: Would you please tell me how to go to Coptic Egypt? min faDlak mumkin ti-'uul li `aruuh `izzaay li-maSr il-'adiima?
من فضلك ممكن تقول لي أروح إزاي لمصر القديمة.
- PASSERBY: You are here, in Tahrir Square. inta hina fi miidaan it-tahrir
انت هنا في ميدان التحرير.
- Best thing to do is to take the subway and get off at *Masr il-adima* (Coptic Egypt). You will find the Coptic Museum in front of you. ahsan haaga tirkab mitru il-'anfaa` wi-tinzil fi mahTTit maSr il-'adiima, ha-tlaa` i`uddaamak il-mathaf il-'ibTi.
احسن حاجة تركب مترو الأنفاق وتنزل في محطة مصر القديمة. ها نلاقني قدامك المتحف القبطي.
- HANI: What else can I visit other than the Coptic Museum? fiih 'eeh fi maSr il-'adiima gheer il-mathaf il-'ibTi?
فيه إيه في مصر القديمة غير المتحف القبطي؟
- PASSERBY: There are the churches of Coptic Egypt; Abu-Sirga Church is one of the oldest churches in the world. There is also *Almu'allqa* Church (the Hanging Church). fiih kanaayis maSr il-'adiima. kiniisit `abu-sirga min `a'dam kanaayis il-'aalam wi-kiniisit il-mu'allqa kamaan.
فيه كنائس مصر القديمة. كنيسة ابو سرجة من اقدم كنائس العالم وكنيسة المعلقة كمان.
- HANI: Are there Islamic monuments in the region? mafiish ma'aalim `islaamiyya fi il-manTi'a?
ما فيش معالم إسلامية في المنطقة؟
- PASSERBY: There is the Mosque of 'Amru ibn il-'aaS. fiih gaamic 'amr `ibn il-'aaS.
فيه جامع عمرو بن العاص.
- You can also visit the Citadel of Salah Ildin and the mosque of Hsultan Hasan after you visit the churches. They are not far at all. wi ti'dar tizuur qal'it Salaah id-diin wi-gaamiec is-suLTaan hasan ba'd ma tikkallaS zyyaarit il-kanaayis. humma mish bi'iid 'abadan.
وتقدر تزورقلعة صلاح الدين وجامع السلطان حسن بعد ماتخلص زيارة الكنائس. هم مش بعيد أبداً.
- HANI: I think it is better to visit Islamic Cairo on another day. 'a-taqid il-ahsan `azuur il-qahira il-'islaamiyya fi yoom taani.
أعتقد الأحسن أزور القاهرة الإسلامية في يوم ثانٍ.
- PASSERBY: Yes, it is better. (I agree with you.) ahsan barDu.
أحسن برضه.

ENTERTAINMENT

al-tarfiyah

الترفيه



masrah il-muuasiqaa il-'arabiyya

مسرح الموسيقى العربية

Musical Theater

'arD iS-Soot wiD-Dou'

عرض الصوت والضوء

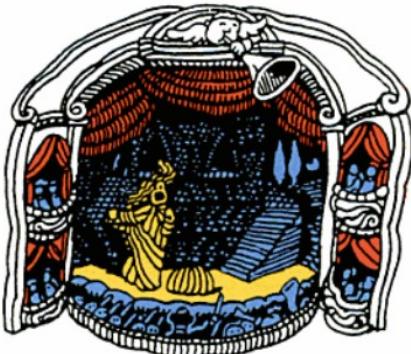
Sound and Light Show

13

Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music

"Preserving and renewing the Arabic music heritage without changing the traditional rhythm created by both Egyptian and Arab composers is an important task. Therefore, in 1967 the now deceased conductor Abdel Halim Nowera founded the Arab Music Company. It consists of 50 talented singers and 40 musicians performing different styles of Arab music such as Muwashshah, Taktoka, and theatrical music. Abdel Halim Nowera was the director of the company until his death in 1985 and the company was renamed 'Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music' in appreciation of his efforts in preserving the Arab heritage."

http://www.cairoopera.org/abdel_halim_nowera.aspx



The shows of the Ensemble for Arab Music can be seen at the Cairo Opera House. You can get updated schedules of the parties and shows through the Cairo Opera House Program.
<http://egyptianmelody.com/arabic/operaprogram.html>

A segment of the program for March 2008 is shown in Arabic and English. The Opera of Alexandria in the Arabic table is named “Theatre of Sayed Darwish” in the English table. Compare the two tables to pick out as many words as you can. Then answer the questions below.

برنامنج حفلات الاوبراء المصرية (برنامنج مارس) 2008

| | | المسرح الكبير | المسرح الصغير | أوبراء الاسكندرية |
|------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| السبت 1 | | اوركسترا القاهرة السيمفوني | حفل خاص (7 مساء) | |
| الاحد 2 | | حفل خاص - مصر للطيران | حفل اوركسترا الكونسرفتوار | اوركسترا القاهرة السيمفوني |
| الاثنين 3 | | | حفل الجمعية الفيلهارمونية المصرية | |
| الثلاثاء 4 | | | ريسيتال تشيللو - كامل صلاح الدين | |
| الاربعاء 5 | | | | |
| الخميس 6 | | مهرجان القاهرة الدولي لسينما الطفل (9-2م)
لسينما الطفل - ريسيتال فيولينة وبيانو - حسن شراارة (8 مساء) | حفل افتتاح مهرجان القاهرة الدولي | فرقة عبدالخليم نوبة للموسقي العربي |

CAIRO OPERA HOUSE PROGRAM (MARCH 2008)

| | Main Hall | Small Hall | Sayed Darwish Theatre |
|--------------|---|--|--|
| Saturday, 1 | Cairo Symphony Orchestra | Private Concert 7:00 PM | |
| Sunday, 2 | Private Concert | Conservatoire Orchestra Concert | Cairo Symphony Orchestra |
| Monday, 3 | | Egyptian Philharmonic Society | |
| Tuesday, 4 | | Cello Recital – Kamel Salah El Din | |
| Wednesday, 5 | | | |
| Thursday, 6 | Opening Ceremony of the Cairo International Childrens Film Festival | Cairo International Childrens Film Festival
9:00 AM. Violin & Piano Recital – Hassan Sharara
8:00 PM | Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music – Conductor: Salah Ghobashi |

Exercise

- What time is the private concert held in the small theatre/hall?
- On which day of the week will the Egyptian Philharmonic Society play its music?
- Who is playing a cello recital?
- What is the specialty of Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble?



ANSWERS

- 07:00 PM
- Monday
- Kamel Salah El Din
- Arab music

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| CLERK: | Of course, at six o'clock in English and at eight o'clock in French. | Ta'bān is-saa'a sitta b-il-ingiliizii w-is-saa'a tamanya b-il-faransaawii.
طبعاً الساعة 6 بالإنجليزي والساعة 8 بالفرنسياوي. |
| MUNA: | May I reserve four tickets please? | mumkin ahgizz arba'a tazaakir min faDlak?
ممكن احجز 4 تذاكر من فضلك. |
| CLERK: | You have to be here before the show and buy the tickets from the ticket window. | laazim haDritik tiigii `abl il-sarD wi-tis/tirii it-tazaakir min ish-shibbak.
لازم حضرتكم تيجي قبل العرض. وتشتري التذاكر من الشباك. |
| | God willing, there will be enough tickets for everybody. | in-shaa' `allaah fiih tazaakir li-ku'll in-naas.
ان شاء الله فيه تذاكر كفاية لكل الناس. |
| MUNA: | Thank you. | shukran.
شكراً. |
| CLERK: | You are welcome. Good-bye. | afwan ma'a is-salaama.
عفواً مع السلامة. |

hanruuh / hanruuh
حُنْرُوح / هُنْرُوح
We Shall Go

The Future Tense

The future tense is indicated in Egyptian Arabic by placing (ح) or (هـ) before the present tense (imperfect form of the verb):

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| We shall go tomorrow. | ha-nruuh bukra.
حنرور بكرة. |
| I am going to see him. | ha-shuufuh.
حاشوفه. |



il-gari
الجري
Jogging



Muna is in great shape. She jogs every morning. Sometimes her husband and children join her, but they can barely keep up. This morning she is approached by a newspaper reporter who is writing an article on sports.

JOURNALIST: Good morning. I am a journalist from *Ahram Weekly*. I am writing a feature about foreigners and sport in Egypt.

Sabaah il-kheer. `ana Sahafi min gariidit il-`ahraam wiikli. ba`mil tah` ii` an il-`agaanib wi-ir-riyaadah fi maSr.
صباح الخير. أنا صحفي من جريدة الأهرام
وأكلي. باعمل تحقيق عن الأجانب والرياضة
في مصر.

MUNA: I am of Egyptian descent, but I was born in America. I am not really a foreigner.

`ana `ahlii maSriyyin, laakin mawluuda fi `amriika. ya`ni mish `agnabiyya `awi.
أنا أهلي مصريين لكن مولودة في أمريكا.
يعني مش أجنبية قوي.

JOURNALIST: Welcome. Would you like to speak in English?

`ahlan wa-sahlan. tihibbi `akallimik ingiliizi?
أهلاً وسهلاً. تحبِّي أكلِّمكِ إنجليزي؟

MUNA: No, speak slowly. I will understand you. I want to speak Arabic as much as I can.

la` itkallim shwayya shwayya wi-`ana ha-fhamak. `ana `aayza `atkallim `arabi `ala `add ma-`dar.
لا، إنكلِّم شوية شوية وانا هافهمك. انا عايز
انكلِّم عربي على قد ما أقدر.

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| JOURNALIST: | How often do you jog per week? | inti bi-tigrii kaam marra fii-il-'usbuu?
انت بتجري كم مره في الأسبوع؟ |
| MUNA: | Every day early in the morning. | kull yoom iSSubh badri.
كل يوم الصبح بدري. |
| JOURNALIST: | Wow! (lit. Praise God). May God give you good health. | maa shaa` allaah, rabbina yiddiiki iS-Sihha.
شاء الله ربنا يديكي الصحة. |
| MUNA: | Thank you. | shukran.
شكراً. |
| JOURNALIST: | Are you married? | wi-haDritik mitgawwiza walla la`?
وحضرتك متوجزة ولا؟ |
| MUNA: | I am married and have a boy and a girl. | mitgawwizaa wi-sandi walad wi-bint.
متوجزة وعندي ولد وبنت. |
| JOURNALIST: | Does the whole family practice a certain sport? | fiih ryaDa bi-tmarishaa il-'usra kulla?
فيه رياضة بتمارسها الأسرة كلها؟ |
| MUNA: | We swim together twice a week. | ihsna bi-nuum ma'a ba'D marriteen kull 'usbur.
احنا بنعوم مع بعض مرتين كل أسبوع. |
| JOURNALIST: | What about football? | wi- eeh akhbaar kurat il-qadam?
وابيه اخبار كرة القدم؟ |
| MUNA: | My husband likes to watch the matches of Al-Ahly and Il-Zamalik but I am not interested in football. My kids and I like basketball. | goozii bi-yhibb yitfarrag `ala matshaat il-'ahlia wal-zamalki lakin `ana mish muhtamma b-il-koora.
جوزي يحب يتفرج على ماتشات الأهلي والزمالك لكن أنا مش مهتممة بالكرة.
`ana w-il-'awlaad bi-nhibb kurat is-salla.
انا والأولاد بنحب كرة السلة. |
| JOURNALIST: | Thanks for your time. | shukran `ala wa'tik.
شكراً على وقتك. |
| MUNA: | You're welcome.
Good-bye | 'afwan, ma'a is-salaama.
عفواً، مع السلامة. |

rukub il-^l-agal w-il-sibaaha (il-^l-oom)
ركوب العجل والسباحة (العوم)
 Bicycling and Swimming



yi'-uum
عوم
swim



"agala
عجلة
bicycle



naDDaarit 'oom
نظارة عوم
goggles



maayooth
مایوہ
swimming suit



hammagm shams
حمام شمس
sun bath



raaha
راحة
rest

huwa bi-yi'mil 'eeh?
هو بيعمل أيه؟
 What Is He Doing?

Exercise

Describe the following pictures, using the following sentences/verbs:

بيركب عجل / بتاخذ حمام شمس / بستريح شوية .(بيربح شوية) / بيعوم / بيجري وراء البنت

1.



2.



3.



MEALS AND RESTAURANTS



al-wagabaat wa-al-maTaa'im

الوجبات والمطاعم

il-fiTaar w-il-ghada w-il-'ashm

الفطار والغداء والعشاء

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

15

fiTaar maSri

فطار مصرى

Traditional Egyptian Breakfast



The main item in an Egyptian breakfast is “*fool*,” also known as fava beans. It is an inexpensive dish that everyone can afford. A prepared full serving costs about two to three Egyptian pounds and will feed two people. Cooked *fool* is sold hot at special shops (*mahallaat fuul wi Ta'miya*) that only sell *fool* and *falafel*. After buying *fool*, put it in a container and season it with salt, pepper, and cumin. Then add vegetable oil and squeeze a fresh lemon if you like. Stir and mash the beans, then serve on a platter. *Fool* is eaten with the typical Egyptian staple food known as *'eesh baladi* (flat bread) with bran. You can combine *fool* with different foods, such as fried eggs.

Useful Words

| | |
|--|---|
| fuul
فول
fava beans | Taba'
طبق
dish |
| zeet
زيت
oil | yitabbil
ينتبل
to season |
| mahl
ملح
salt | yihris
يهرس
to mash |
| lamuun
ليمون
lemon | yii addim
يقدم
to serve |
| 'eesh baladi
عيش بلدي
baladi bread | beeD
بيض
eggs |
| mahall fuul
محل فول
Fool shop | yihuTT
يحط
to put / to place / to add |

Muna is preparing breakfast for her family.

MUNA: What would you like for breakfast, honey?

tihibb taakul 'eeh 'ala il-fiTaar ya habibi?
تحب تأكل إيه على الفطار يا حبيبي؟

HANI: I'd like to have fool with oil and lemon. Mash it carefully, please.

ya reet fuul bi-il-zeet wi-il-lamoон wi-ihrissiih
kuwayyis.
باريت فول بالزيت والليمون. واهرسيه كوييس من
فضلك.

MUNA: Would you like me to add cumin to it?

tihibb 'ahuTT kammuun?
تحب أحط كمون؟

HANI: That would be great.

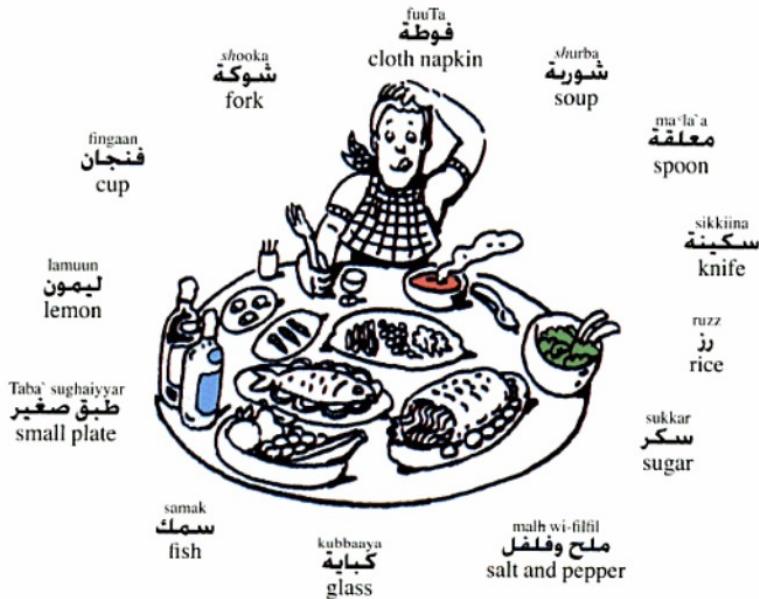
ya reet!
باريت!

MUNA: Do you want baladi bread (flat) or loaves?

'aaiz 'eesh baladi walla fiinu?
عايز عيش بلدي ولا فينا.

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| HANI: | Baladi for me and loaves for the kids. | baladi w-il-'awlaad finu.
بلدي والأولاد فينوا. |
| MUNA: | But the kids liked the baladi bread so much. | bass il-'awlaad habbu il-'eesh il-baladi 'awi.
بس الأولاد حبوا العيش البلدي قوي. |
| HANI: | All right, as they wish. | khataaS 'ala keefhum.
خلاص على كيفهم. |
| MUNA: | I will make fool with oil for you and another one with eggs for me and the kids. | 'ana ha-smil-lak fuul b-iz-zeet wi-ha-smil fuul b-il-beed li-yya wi-l-il-'awlaad.
أنا أحامل لك فول بالزيت وحامل فول بالبيض لـ وللأولاد. |
| HANI: | Whatever pleases you. | 'illi yirayyahkum.
الله يریكم. |
| MUNA: | Will you drink tea or coffee? | ha-tishrab shaay walla 'ahwa?
ما تشرب شاي ولا قهوة؟ |
| HANI: | Tea without sugar, dear. | shaay min gheer sukkar ya habiibi.
شاي من غير سكر يا حبيبتي. |
| MUNA: | Whatever you say, honey.
(lit. At your command, you—the light of my eyes/eyesight) | 'inta tu'mur ya nuur 'inayya
انت تأمرني نور عيني! |
| HANI: | How sweet are your words. It is too much for me! | 'eeh il-kalaam il-hilw da. ma'darsh 'ala kida!
إيه الكلام الحلو ده. ما أقدرش على كده! |
| MUNA: | Here it is. | itfaDDal.
انفحل. |
| HANI: | Fool is so tasty. God bless your hands. | il-fuul Ti'im 'awi. tislam 'iidik.
الفول طعم قوي. تسلم يديك. |

tarabbeezit is-sufra
ترابيزة السفرة
The Table



الغذاء
il-ghada
Lunch

The main meal of the day for Egyptians used to be lunch or dinner, but nowadays, most people who work during the day do not have time for a big meal at lunch. Usually they would have a quick lunch and enjoy a big meal in the evening. A typical light lunch for Egyptians would be a sandwich and a soft drink.



عايز أكل...

I'd like to have a...



| | |
|------------------|---|
| falafel sandwich | sandwitsh Ta‘miyya/ falaafil
سندوتش طعمية / فلافل. |
| chicken sandwich | sandwitsh firaakh
سندوتش قراخ. |
| cheeseburger | haamburgar b-il-gibna
هامبورجر بالجبن. |
| kabaab and kufta | kabaab wi-kufta
كباب وكفتة. |
| shrimp sandwich | sandwitsh gambarii
سندوتش جمبري. |

min faDlak ‘iddiini kubbaayit

من فضلك إِذْيني كُبَّاية.

Please give me a glass (cup) of...

| | | |
|--------|----------------|--|
| Coke® | kooka
كوكا | |
| Water | mayya
ميه | |
| Tea | shaay
شاي | |
| Coffee | ‘ahwa
قهوة | |
| Juice | ‘aSiir
عصير | |

Exercise

Match up the two columns.

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|----|
| 1. knife | فراح | a. |
| 2. chicken | سمك | b. |
| 3. soup | فطэр | c. |
| 4. fish | عشاء | d. |
| 5. juice | من غير سكر | e. |
| 6. breakfast | بسكر | f. |
| 7. lunch | غذاء | g. |
| 8. dinner | سكنة | h. |
| 9. with sugar | عصير | i. |
| 10. without sugar | شورية | j. |

il-asha
العشاء
Dinner



If invited for a meal with an Egyptian Muslim family, do not ask for alcohol or pork. These items are religiously forbidden for Muslims (*haraam*). It is also rare to find a Christian Coptic family having wine or pork on the table. It is considerate to bring a small gift for your host (some fruits, chocolate, or a dish of traditional sweets such as *kunaafa* and *basboosa*, sold at sweet shops).

Compliments like *tislam ideeki* (God bless your hands) to the lady who prepared the food are essential to show appreciation. If you are a vegetarian or a vegan, you must inform the family before your visit so that appropriate dishes can be prepared. Make sure your host understands what vegan means.

Most working-class Egyptians (farmers and laborers) cannot afford meat. So you have many vegetarians already sharing your lifestyle, if you are one. Normally, tea is served after the meal. However, you can ask for Turkish coffee, if such is available.

ANSWERS

1. h., 2. a., 3. j., 4. b., 5. i., 6. c., 7. g., 8. d., 9. f., 10. e.

Useful Expressions

ti-'uul 'eeh?
تقول ايه؟

What would you say...to somebody who serves you a meal or a drink?

tislam `iidik (f. sing.) تسلم إيدك.
tislam `iidak (m. sing.) تسلم إيدك.

What would you say while presenting tea to someone?

itfaDDali / itfaDDal
إتفضل / إتفضلي.

How should you call your wife?

habiibti
حبيبتي.

How should you call your husband?

habiibi
حبيبي.

How do you praise an old lady's cooking?

il-'akl Ti'im `awi ya maama, tislam `iidik.
الأكل طعم قوي يا ماما. تسلم إيدك.

What would you say after finishing a meal to which you were invited at a friend's house?

sufra daayma
سفرة دائمة.

What answer do you expect?

b-il-hana w-ish-shifa
بالهنا والشفاء.



As the capital of the country, Cairo serves as a center for almost everything, including food. Restaurants range from local simple *fool* and *falafel* and *kushary* to Kentucky Fried Chicken and McDonald's. Five-star restaurants in downtown Cairo offer Asian, other Middle Eastern, and European food as well. However, you should eat at a local restaurant so you may enjoy the atmosphere, authenticity, and their wide array of offerings. Try *kebab* and *kufta* in *Al-Hussein* or *Sayyida Zaynab*. It is essential to give generous tips in restaurants, local ones in particular. Most of the waiters live on tips and have a small salary.

il-minyu min faDlak
المنيو من فضلك
The Menu, Please

The customer asks for a delicious meal.

iz-zibuun yuTlub wagba laziza.

الزيتون يطلب وجبة لذيذة.

The menu, please.

il-minyu min faDlak.

المنيو من فضلك.



The waiter brings him the food on a tray.

il-garsoon bi-giib lub il-'akl 'ala Siiniyya.

الجرسوون بيجيب له الأكل على صينية.

At your service, Sir/Madam.

taht 'amrak ya-fandim.

تحت أمرك يا أفنديم.

taht amrik ya madam.

تحت أمرك يا مدام.

Hani and Muna decided to have dinner in a local restaurant. They have been provided with the following menu. Read the menu and answer the questions below it.

قائمة الطعام

The Menu



شوربة Soup

shurbat 'ads
شوربة عدس
lentil soup

shurbat khuDhaar
شوربة خضار
vegetable soup

السلطنة Salad

salaTa khaDraa
سلطة خضراء
green salad

salaTit Tibiina
سلطة طحينة
tahini salad

baTaaTis ma'-liyya
بطاطس مقلية
french fries

الخضار Vegetables

muluukhiyya
ملوخية
Jew's mallow

sabaanikh
سبانخ
spinach

سمك Fish

samak buuri
بوري
bourri fish

gambari
جمبري
shrimp

الحلويات Dessert

ruzz bi-laban
رز بلبن
rice pudding

mihallabi-ya
مهلبية
starch custard

ba laawa
بلاوة
baklawa
(baklava)

basbousa
بسبيوسة
basbousa
(Egyptian semolina
cake)

المشروبات Drinks

myaah ma'daniyya
مياه معدنية
mineral water

shaay/ ahwa turki
شاي / قهوة تركي
tea/Turkish coffee

miyaah ghaziyya
مياه غازية
soft drinks

**siir burtu'aan*
عصير برتقال/مانجو
juice (orange, mango)

اللحوم Meat

kabuab wi-kufta
كباب وكفتة
kebab/kufta

Daanii stiik
شربة لحمة
(صانى ستيك)
sirloin steak

الفراخ Chicken

firaakh mahshiyya
فراخ محشية
stuffed chicken

firaakh mashwiyya
فراخ مشوية
roast chicken

Exercise

Match the names of the dishes with the correct pictures.

بطاطس مقلية - شوربة - سلطة خضراء - سمك - فراخ مشوية -











Useful Expressions

The menu please.

il-minyu min faDlak.

المنيو من فضلك

At your service, Sir/Madam.

taht `amrak (s.m.) / amrik (s.f.) ya-fandim

تحت أمرك / أمرك يا أفنديم

The customer asks for a delicious meal.

iz-zibuun yuTlub wagba laziiza.

الزيون يطلب وجبة لذيذة.

The waiter brings him the food on a tray.

il-garsoon bi-giib luh il-`akl `ala Siiniyya.

الجرسون بيحب له الأكل على صينية.



il-busbuusa
البسبوسة
Egyptian Semolina Cake

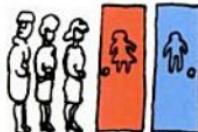


il-ba'laawa
البلاوة
Baklava

الحمام فين من فضلك؟
Where is the restroom, please?

After their meal Muna and Hani want to freshen up.

sayyidaat
سيدات
Ladies



rigaal
رجال
Men

AT THE STORE

fi il-mahal

في المحل



il-malaabis
الملابس
Clothing

il-ma'aasaat
المقاسات
Sizes

il-'alwaan
الالوان
Colors

17

بروفة ملابس Trying on Clothes

yā'la^c
يطلع
to take off

hiya bi-ti'la^c fustaanaha
هي بتنعل فستانها
She is taking off her dress.



yilbis
يلبس
to put on

huwa bi-yilbis 'amiiSuh
هو بيلبس قميصه
He is putting on his shirt.



In department stores in Egypt (e.g., Omar Afandy and Sidnawy), you may examine the articles with the help of the salespersons behind the counter. Ask them to show you an item or tell them that you want to try something on. When you have finally decided on your purchase, the salesperson will write you up and you must go to the cashier and pay there. The cashier will give you a receipt, which you should bring back to the original counter. Your purchase will be waiting for you there. In other shops, you can bargain for better prices.

malaabis ir-riqaal
ملابس الرجال
Men's Clothing



jaakit ti'iil
جاكيت ثقيل
overcoat



hibaam
حزام
belt



gazma buut
جزمة بوت
boots



sharaab
شراب
socks



mandiil
منديل
handkerchief



malaabis daakhiliyya
(kulut)
ملابس داخلية (ك Slut)
underpants



*amiiS
قميص
shirt



karaavatta
كرافطة
necktie



tii sheert
تي شيرت
t-shirt



jaakit spoor
جاكيت سبور
sport coat



banTaloon jiinz
بنطلون جينز
pants



bulouvar
بلوفار
sweater



gwanti
جوانتي
gloves



burneeTa
برنيطة
hat



badla
بدلة
suit



shamsiyya
شمسية
umbrella

dilwa`ti `aadi il-fatura
دلوتي أدي الفاتورة.
And now, here is the bill.



mihtaag `amiiS `azra?
محناج قميص أزرق؟
Do you need a blue shirt?



il-badla dii mazbuuTa `aleek `awi
البدلة دي مطبوبة عليك
قوي.
This suit fits you well.



تعمل ايه لو ضاعت شنطة هدومك؟ What would you do if you lost your clothes?

Hani needs some clothes. Let's see if he is able to find help at the department store.

CLERK: Welcome. How can I help you?

ahlan wa-sahlan. `ayy khidma?

اهلاً وسهلاً، اي خدمة؟

HANI: I lost my suitcase. I need new clothes—a few pairs of underwear, a white shirt, and a tie.

shaaTit hiduumii Daat wi-mi`htaaG hiduum
gidiida, wa ghayaraat daakhiliya, wa `amiiS `abyaD,
wa karavatta.

شنطة هدومي ضاعت ومحتاج حذوم جديدة وغيارات
داخلية وقميص أبيض وكرافتة.

CLERK: And a suit, of course.

wi-badla Tab'an.

وبدل طبعاً.

HANI: Yes, size 34 and shoes size 46.

aywa ma`as `arba'a wi-talaatiin, wi-gazma ma`as
sitta wi-arbi`iin.

ابوه مقاس 34 وجزمة مقاس 46.

CLERK: Here is the suit. You can try it there.

itfaDDal il-badla. Ti`dar ti`mil broova hinaak!
انفضل البدلة. تقدر تعمل بروفة هناك!

HANI: What do you think?

eeh ra`yak?

إيه رايتك؟

CLERK: It fits you well. Let me bring you a black belt that matches the suit and shoes.

mazbuuTa `aleek `awi. khalliini `agiib hizaam iswid
yimshi ma`a il-badla wil-gazma.
مطبوبة عليك قوي. خليني اجييب حزام اسود يمشي
مع البدلة والجزمة.

HANI: Thank you very much.

mutashakkir giddan.

متشركي جداً.

il-'ahziya
الأحذية
Shoes

waas'a'awi
واسعه قوي
They are too large.

bi-tluu' fi rigli
بتلوا في رجلي
They are too wide
for me.



dayyi'a'awi
ضيقه قوي
They are too tight.

bi-tiwigga' rigli
بتوجع رجلي
They pinch me (my foot).



gazma ka'b jaali
جزمة كعب عالي
high-heeled shoes



gazma bira'aba
جزمة برقبة
boots



gazma kaawits'h
جزمة كاوتش
sneakers

malaabis is-sayyidaat
ملابس النساء
Women's Clothing

kulut 'aSfar
كلوت أصفر
yellow panties

kumbiin abyad
كومبيين أبيض
white slip

sutyaan aSfar
ستيان أصفر
yellow bra

'iisshaarb azra' ghaami'
إيشارب أزرق غامق
dark blue scarf

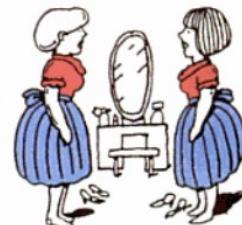
shanTit yadd suudaa
شنطة يد سوداء
black handbag

blooza khaDraa
بلوزة خضراء
green blouse

fustaan azra' faatih
فستان أزرق فاتح
light blue dress

jiba hamraa
جبة حمراء
red skirt

al-'alwaan
الألوان
Colors



| MASCULINE | FEMININE | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| 'aSfar
أصفر | Safra
صفراء | yellow |
| 'ahmar
أحمر | hamra
حمراء | red |
| akhDar
أخضر | khadra
خضراء | green |
| 'iswid
أسود | sooda
سوداء | black |
| 'azra'
أزرق | zar'a
زرقاء | blue |
| 'abyaD
أبيض | beeDa
بيضاء | white |

Exercise

Translate the following sentences in the spaces provided.

- | | | |
|----------------|------|----|
| اقلع هدومني | أنا | 1. |
| تقلع جزمتك | انت | 2. |
| تقلعي بنتلويك | انتِ | 3. |
| تقلعوا هدومنكم | إنتو | 4. |
| يقلع بدلته | هو | 5. |
| تقلع فستانها | هي | 6. |
| يقلعوا برباطهم | هم | 7. |
| نطلع هدومنا | إحنا | 8. |

ANSWERS

1. I take off my clothes.
2. You (s.m.) take off your shoes.
3. You (s.f.) take off your pants.
4. You (pl.) take off your clothes.
5. He takes off his suit.
6. She takes off her dress.
7. They take off their hats.
8. We take off our clothes.

il-ma'aasat
المقاسات
 Sizes

Clothing sizes in Egypt follow the European system. You will need the table below to do the conversions.



| MEN'S SIZES | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|
| Shirts | | | | | | | |
| American size | 17.5 | 17 | 16.5 | 16 | 15.5 | 15 | 14.5 |
| European size | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Other clothes | | | | | | | |
| American size | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 |
| European size | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 |
| | | | | | | | |



| WOMEN'S SIZES | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Blouses | | | | | | | |
| American size | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 |
| European size | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Other clothes | | | | | | | |
| American size | | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| European size | | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 |



Shopping for food can be another interesting experience during your stay in Egypt. Here are some helpful words.

laban
لبن
milk

Jahma
لحمة
meat

khuDaar
حضار
vegetables

fawaakih
فواكه
fruits

Makhbaz
مخبز
bakery



samak
سمك
fish

halwa
حلوى
candy

halawiyaat wi- faTaayir
حلويات وفطائر
pastry

^aays kreem
أيس كريم
ice cream

Khumuur
خمور
wine



Here is a list of vegetables and fruits you will see at a local vegetable and fruit market.

الفواكه Fruit

mooz
موز
bananas

khookh
خوخ
peach

shammaam
شمام
cantaloupe

bar'uun
برقوق
plums

baTTikh
بطيخ
watermelon

burtu'aan
برتقان
orange

tuffaah
تفاح
apple

^ananaas
أناناس
pineapple

il-khuDaar
الخضار
Vegetables

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| bissilla
بسلة | faSoolya
فاصولياء | TamaaTim
طماطم |
| peas | green beans | tomato |
| filfil "akhDar
فلفل أخضر | kass
خس | bitingaan
بنجان |
| green pepper | lettuce | eggplant |
| khiyaar
خيار | | |
| cucumbers | | koosa
كوسه |
| | | zucchini |

الأوزان والمقياسات
Weights and Measures



| | |
|----------|----------------|
| to weigh | yiwzin
يوزن |
| weight | wazn
ون |

Egyptians use the metric system. Here are two tables with the equivalents.

| WEIGHT EQUIVALENTS | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 454 grams | one pound |
| 227 grams | half a pound |
| 28.35 grams | one ounce |

| LIQUID EQUIVALENTS | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 0.473 liter | one pint |
| 0.946 liter | one quart |
| 3.785 liters | one gallon |

taffit wara' twaalit
لفة ورق تواليت
a roll of toilet paper



‘ilbit halawiyyat
علبة حلويات
a box of candy



kiis sukkar (khamsa kiilo)
كيس سكر
خمسة كيلو
a bag of sugar



righiif ‘eesh baladi
رغيف عيش بلدي
baladi bread (local
pita bread with bran)



kiilo baTaaTis
كيلو بطاطس
a kilogram of
potatoes



‘izaazit nibiit
زجاجة نبيت
a bottle of wine



taZakkar
ذكر
Remember

min faDlak `iddiini

_____ من فضلك إدبني

Please give me _____

min faDlak `iwzlin li

_____ من فضلك أونزن لي

Please weigh for me _____

How much?

bikaam
بكم

Do you have?

‘andak
عندك

Exercises

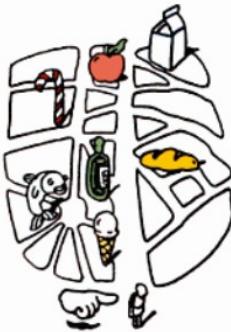
Translate the following questions and phrases.

1. الوزن لي كيلو بطاطس.
2. إديني كرتونة بيض.
3. بكم كيلو اللبن؟
4. بكم كيلو اللحمة؟
5. عندك علية شاي؟



سوق الخضار The Market

One place you should not overlook is the vegetable and fruit market. These have more fresh stocks of vegetables and fruits than the regular grocery stores, and they offer a feast of sights and smells. The local people are eager to sell their produce, and bargaining the prices in a local market is an art in itself and also a lot of fun. Sometimes the salesman will allow you to sample his goods to confirm quality.



ANSWERS

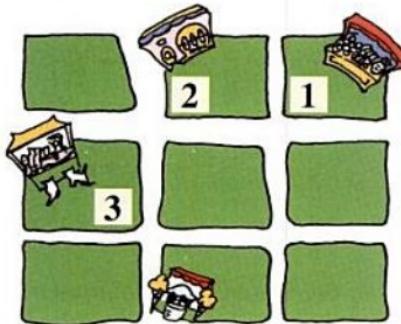
1. Weigh a kilo of potatoes (for me).
2. Give me a carton of eggs.
3. How much is a kilo of milk?
4. How much is a kilo of meat?
5. Do you have a pack (box) of tea?

إِزَايْ أَرُوحُ لِـ...؟

How do I go to...?

Exercises

Look at the map below. Hani is at the ice cream shop. Let's show him how to get the items in this order: (1) bread, (2) apples, (3) fish.



The following expressions will help:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Go straight ahead | ‘imshii ‘ala Tuul
إِمْشِي عَلَى طَوْل |
| Turn right | ‘udkhul yimiin
أَدْخُلْ يَمِين |
| Turn left | ‘udkhul shimaal
أَدْخُلْ شَمَال |
| Go across one street | ‘addi ish-shaari
عَدِي الشَّارِع |
| On your right | ‘ala yimiinak
عَلَى يَمِينِكَ |
| On your left | ‘ala shimaalak
عَلَى شَمَالِكَ |
| Second street on your right | taani shaari yimiin
ثَانِي شَارِعْ يَمِين |
| Third street on your left | taalit shaari shimaal
ثَالِثْ شَارِعْ شَمَال |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Pass the intersection | ^c addi it-taqaaTu
عَدِي التَّقاطُع |
| Ahead (in front of) you | ^c uddamak
فَدَامَكَ |
| Turn your back to... | ^c iddii DaHrak li
إِدِي ظهِرَكَ لِ... |
| You will find | tilaa`ii
تَلَاقِي |
| Fruit stand | kushk fakha
كَشْكَ فَاكِهَة |

1. How can he get from the ice cream shop to the bakery?

2. How can he get from the bakery to the fruit stand?

3. How can he get from the fruit stand to the fish market?

ANSWERS

Right. Turn your back to the fruit stand and go straight. Cross the intersection, turn right. You will find the fish shop to your right. At the second intersection, turn right. You will find the bakery to your right. Turn your back to the bakery and go straight. Cross the intersection, turn right. You will find the fruit stand to your right. Turn your back to the fruit stand and go straight. Cross two intersections, and you will find the bakery to your right. Go straight, cross two intersections, and turn right. You will find the fish market to your right.



An Egyptian drugstore is actually a pharmacy that carries mostly prescription medicine. However, you can buy shampoos, vitamins, and cosmetics there. Pharmacists speak English well, just like physicians, since all their classes at the schools of medicine and pharmacy were in English. Your prescriptions will be filled on the spot. However, it would be wise to bring a supply of your prescription medicines with you to Egypt as they may not be available there. Most pharmacies have a cosmetics counter and baby items too.

Let's take a look at some of the names for frequently needed items.

miraaya

مرآة

mirror

mish't

مشط

comb

maskara

مسكراة

mascara

furshat sha'r

فرشة شعر

hairbrush

'ispree sha'r

سبري شعر

hair spray

muziil Talaa' 'azaafir

مزييل طلاء الأظافر

nail polish remover

furshat 'asnaan

فرشة أسنان

toothbrush

ma'guun 'asnaan

معجون أسنان

toothpaste

'ahmar shifaah (ruuj)

احمر شفاه (روج)

lipstick

qism mustahDaraat it-tagmiil
قسم مستحضرات التجميل
The Toiletries Section



- | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|--|
| MUNA: | I need some face cream,
please. | 'ana mihtaaga kireem wish min faDlak.
انا محتاجة كريم وش من فضلك. |
| CLERK: | Do you prefer a certain
brand? | bi-tfaDDalii noo ^c mu ^c ayyan?
بنفضلي نوع معين؟ |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| MUNA: | Anything imported. | ‘ayy haga mustawrada.
اي حاجة مستوردة. |
| CLERK: | Here it is. We have all makeup items: lipstick, mascara, nail polish, and hair dyes. | itfaDDali. ‘andina kul mustalzamaat il-makyaaj, ruuj, maskara, Talaa` zaafir, sabghit sha`r.
اِنْفَضْلَى. عَنْدَنَا كُلُّ مُسْتَلْزَمَاتِ الْمَكْبَاجِ رُوجٌ،
مسكراة. طلاء أظافر، صبغة شعر. |
| MUNA: | I want dark red lipstick and mascara as well. | ‘aayza ruuj ahmar ghaami wi-maskara kamaan.
عايزة روج أحمر غامق ومسكراة كمان. |
| | Do you have diapers for the baby? | fi ‘andak daayparz l-il-beebi?
فيه عندك دايرز للبيبي؟ |
| CLERK: | Of course. What size? | Tab'an kaam il-ma`as?
طبعاً كام المقاس؟ |
| MUNA: | Three. I need talcum powder also. | talaata. wi ya reet budrit talk kamaan.
ثلاثة وبارست بودرة تلك كمان. |
| CLERK: | We have everything. One moment. | kulluh mawguud. lahZa wahda.
كله موجود. لحظة واحدة. |
| <i>(After handing Muna what she needs, the clerk suggests:)</i> | | |
| CLERK: | We have a marvelous collection of perfumes. They have just come from Paris. | ‘andinaa tashkiilit parfaanaat raa` i'a lissa gaaya min bariis.
عَنْدَنَا تَشْكِيلَةٌ بَارْفَانَاتٍ رَائِعَةٌ لَسْهَ جَاءَتْ مِنْ بَارِيسٍ. |
| MUNA: | Thank you, not now. | mutshakkira. mish dilwa`tii.
متشكّرة مش دلوفتني. |

'adawaat Daruuriyya
أدوات ضرورية
 Necessary Items

Copy the names of these items in the spaces provided.

makanit hilaa'a b-il-kahraba
ماكينة حلاقة بالكهرباء
 electric shaver



dyudurant
ديودورانت
 deodorant



makanit hilaa'a
ماكينة حلاقة
 razor



'amwaas hilaa'a
امواس حلاقة
 razor blades



sagaayir
سجائر
 cigarettes



wallaata
ولاعة
 lighter



f-i-S-Saydaliyya
في الصيدلية
 At the Pharmacy

If you are sick and need some over-the-counter medicine, the following expressions will help. Just put the name of the illness or the symptom in the blank.



ana 'aayiz dawa li _____ . ana 'aayiza' ashtiri dawaa li _____ .

أنا عايز دواء ل _____ . أنا عايبة أشتري دواء ل _____ .

I (s.m.) need some medicine for _____. I (s.f.) want to buy medicine for _____ .

'uTn Tibbii
قطن طبي
tampons

muDDaad l-il-humuuDa
مضاد للحموضة
an antacid

kuhuul
كحول
alcohol

muTabhirr
مطهر
antiseptic

'aspiriin
اسبرين
aspirin

DammaaDaaat
ضمادات
bandages

'uTn
قطن
cotton

'aTra l-il-'een
قطرة للعين
eye drops

yuud
يود
iodine

tirmuumitr
ترمومترا
a thermometer

bard
برد
a cold

imsaak
امساك
constipation

kuhha naShfa/ bi-balgham
كحة ناشفة/
بلغم
dry cough/phlegm

ishaal
إسهال
diarrhea

humma
حمى
a fever

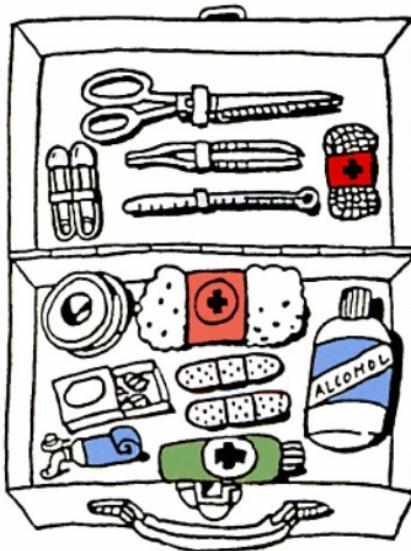
SuDaa:
صداع
a headache

dookha (ghathayaan)
دوخة (غثيان)
nausea

infilwanza
انفلونزا
the flu

sinaani bi-tiwga'ni
اسنان يتوجعني
a toothache

mi'diti (baTni) wag'aani
معدتي (بطني)
وجعاني
an upset stomach



Exercise

Match the Arabic names for some symptoms with their English equivalents.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| صداع | 1. | a. a cold |
| انفلونزا | 2. | b. a fever |
| بطني وجعاني | 3. | c. a headache |
| إمساك | 4. | d. a toothache |
| إسهال | 5. | e. constipation |
| برد | 6. | f. a cough |
| كَحة | 7. | g. diarrhea |
| حمى | 8. | h. nausea |
| اسنان يتوজعني | 9. | i. flu |
| غثيان (دوخة) | 10. | j. I have an upset stomach. |

Exercise

Here is your shopping list. Can you translate the items into Arabic for the cashier?

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. an antacid | _____ |
| 2. alcohol | _____ |
| 3. an antiseptic | _____ |
| 4. bandages | _____ |
| 5. a thermometer | _____ |
| 6. shampoo | _____ |
| 7. deodorant | _____ |
| 8. face cream | _____ |
| 9. toothpaste | _____ |
| 10. rouge | _____ |

ANSWERS

7. (جَمِيعُ الْجَمِيع) مَوْسِيَّةٌ، 8. حَمْىٌ فَطَرَّقَ، 9. جَلْعٌ مَجْنَانٌ، 10. (جَذْبَرَةٌ) كَبَّا،
1. دَمْجَانٌ، 2. جَمِيعٌ، 3. مَفْتَشٌ، 4. تَلْبِسٌ، 5. مَسْجَدٌ، 6. مَنْصَبٌ،

Matching: 1. c., 2. h., 3. j., 4. e., 5. g., 6. a., 7. f., 8. b., 9. d., 10. b.

yikwi
يَكْوِي
to ironyinashshif
يَنْشَفُ
to dryyushTuf
يَشْطَفُ
to rinseyighsil
يَغْسِلُ
to wash

You may be able to have your shirts, blouses, and underwear washed at the hotel for a modest price. There will also probably be an ironing board and iron on your floor. Simply ask the maid. Or you may want to try out the laundromat and dry cleaner's.

mashuu' ghasiil
مسحوق غسيل
detergentmaghsala
مَغْسَلَة
laundromattarabeezit makwa
ترابيزة مكواة
ironing boardmakwa
مَكْوَاة
ironmugaffif
مجفف
dryerghassaala kahruba-'iya
غَسَالَةٌ كَهْرَبَائِيَّةٌ
washing machine

Useful Expressions



You will probably want to use the laundry services of the hotel where you stay. These expressions may be useful.

Do you have a laundry service?

*andukum khidmit ghasiil malaabis?

عندكم خدمة غسيل ملابس؟

I have some clothes that need to be washed.

*andi shuwayyit huduum *aayza titghisil

عندى شوبيه هدوم عايزه تغسل.

Please sew on this button.

mumkin tikhayyaTi li iz-zuraar da?

ممکن تخطي لي الزرار ده؟

Can you mend this sleeve?

mumkin tikhayaTi kumm il-`amiiS da?

ممکن تخطي كم القميص ده؟

Can you iron this shirt?

mumkin tikwi li il-`amiiS ?

ممکن تكوي لي القميص؟

Could you have my suit dry-cleaned?

mumkin tinaDDaf badliti b-il-bukhaar?

ممکن تنظف بدلتي بالبخار؟

*iw'a tinaDDafha b-il-mayya.

وعي تنظفها بالميه.

Can you remove this stain?

mumkin tiziil il-bu`aa di ?

ممکن تزيل البقعه دي؟

Would you send the shirt to the iron shop?

mumkin tib'at il-`amiiS lil-makwagii ?

ممکن تبعث القميص للمكوجي؟

Exercise

Now fill in the blanks using the words and expressions found above.

1. ممکن _____ لي _____ ده؟
button sew on

2. ممکن _____ القميص _____؟
to the iron shop send

3. تنظفها بالميه. نظفها _____
dry cleaning beware

4. عندى _____ على _____ القميص. ممکن _____
remove it stain sleeve

ANSWERS

لابد من / لابد من - لابد - ادعوه 4، ادعوه 3، ادعوه 2، ادعوه 1.

شكاوى
shakaawi
Complaints



Hani sent his clothes to the hotel laundromat. He had never had a problem before, but this time there is a problem.

First, study the following expressions:

I am going to complain to the manager.

ha-shtiki l-il-mudir.
هاشتكي للمدير.

Are you kidding me? (When someone takes your complaint lightly.)

inta ha-thazzar maraaya
انت ها تهزز معابا؟

Do you hear me?

int saami?
انت سامع؟

The shirt is scorched (burned).

il-amiiS mahruu'
القميص محروق.

Trust me, the problem will be solved.
(lit.: Put a summer watermelon in your stomach.)

huTT fi baTnak baTTiikha Seefi.
حط في بطنك بطيخة صيفي.

What color are they, sir?

lunhum `eeh ya fandim?
لونهم ايه يا أفندي؟

Read the following dialogue between Hani and the laundromat clerk, and answer the questions that follow.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| هاني (HANI) | الو...المغسلة. |
| الموظف (CLERK) | تحت أمرك يا أفندي. |
| هاني | انتو باعтинي ملابس داخلية حريمي ليه؟ |
| الموظف | يمكن بنوع المدام يا أفندي؟ |
| هاني | لا مش بتوعها. وكمان فين شرياتي. |
| الموظف | لونهم ايه يا أفندي؟ |
| هاني | واحد أحمر وواحد أخضر. |
| الموظف | عندنا أبيض. ينفع يا أفندي؟ |
| هاني | انت ها تهزز معايا. لو ماجاتش الحاجة في
خلال نص ساعة، هاشتكني للمدير.انت سامع؟ |
| الموظف | إن شاء الله هانلاقبها يا أفندي. حط في بطنك
بطيخة صيفي. |
| هاني | كمان القميص محروق! |
| الموظف | نشترى واحد جديد يا أفندي. |



Questions

- What mistake did the laundromat make?
- What are the colors of Hani's socks?
- What did Hani threaten to do if his clothes did not show up in half an hour?
- What did the clerk suggest as a way to compensate Hani for his scorched shirt?

Check the English translation below.

ANSWERS

| | |
|--------|---|
| HANI: | Are you kidding me? If my stuff is not here within half an hour, I will complain to the manager. You hear me? |
| CLERK: | We have white. Is it okay with you? |
| HANI: | One is red and the other is green. |
| CLERK: | What are their colors, sir? |
| HANI: | No, they are not hers. |
| CLERK: | Probably they are your wife's. |
| HANI: | Why did you send me a lady's underwear? |
| CLERK: | At your service sir. |
| HANI: | All, dry cleaning. |

bitaari / bituri
بَنَاعِي / بَتُووعِي
 Mine

Another way of showing possession in Egyptian Arabic, in addition to using possessive pronouns, is through the use of the word بَنَاع ("belonging to"), to which possessive pronouns are attached. (ت) is added to بَنَاع when the object it refers to is a singular feminine (بَنَاعِي (bitaa^{ti}). بَنَاع changes to بَتُووع if the object is plural (masculine or feminine).



| MY+NOUN | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| الكتاب بَنَاعِي | كتابي
my book | My book (m. sing.) |
| المكتبة بَنَاعِتي | مكتبتي
my library | My library (f. sing.) |
| الكتب بَتُووعِي | كتبتي
my books | My books (pl.) |

| MORE PRONOUNS WITH بَنَاع | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------|
| This is mine | ده بَنَاعِي | انا |
| This is yours (s.m.) | ده بَنَاعَك | انت |
| This is yours (s.f.) | ده بَنَاعَك | انته |
| This is yours (pl.) | ده بَنَاعُوكُمْ | انتو |
| This is his | ده بَنَاعَه | هو |
| This is hers | ده بَنَاعَها | هي |
| This is theirs | ده بَنَاعُوهُمْ | هم |
| This is ours | ده بَنَاعُونَا | إحنا |



kuwafeer sayyidaat

صالون حلاقة / كوافيير سيدات

Beauty Salon

Saloon hilaa'a

21

كوافيير سيدات

Beauty Salon

sha'ra
شقراء
blond



samra
سمراء
brunette



'uSayyar
قصير
short



Tawil
طويل
long



shar
شعر
hair



fursha
فرشة
brush



sprey l-ish-shar
سبري
للشعر
hairspray



yilif'ish-shar
يلف الشعر
set



shambu
شامبو
shampoo



ma'aSS
مقص
scissors



masaage l-il-wish
مساج للوش
facial
massage



maaniikeer
مانيكير
manicure



tassriha
تسريحة
hairdo



mugaffil ish-shar
مجفف
للشعر
hair dryer



roolo
رولو
rollers



Here are some useful expressions for the beauty parlor. Study them, then answer the questions that follow.

I'd like an appointment tomorrow.

*aayza ma'aad bukra

عايزه معاد بكره.

Could you blow-dry my hair?

mumkin tinashshif sha'ri bis-sishwaar

ممکن تنشف شعری بالسشوار.

Could you cut and set my hair?

mumkin tu'uSS wi-tliff sha'ri

ممکن تقنص وتلف شعری؟

I need a color rinse.

*aayza `aSbugh sha'rii

عايزه أصبغ شعرى

Cut it shorter, please.

*aSSar shuwayya min faDlak

قصر شوبية من فضلك.

Leave it long, please.

siibuh Tawiil min faDlak

سيبه طويل من فضلك.

*aSSa قصة Hairecut

Muna decided to go to a beauty shop.



HAIRDRESSER: What would you like to do (with your hair) today?

tihibbi ni'mil `eeh in-naharda?
تحبي نعمل ايه النهارده؟

MUNA: I'd like to wash my hair, have a haircut, and set my hair.

*aayza 'aghsil sha'rii wi-'a'uSS wi ba'deen 'aliff sha'rii.
عايزه اغسل شعرى واقص وبعدين ألف شعرى.

HAIRDRESSER: Would you like a manicure, madam?

tihibbi ni'mil maniikeer madam?
تحبي نعمل مانيكير مدام؟

- MUNA: No, not today. la` mish in-naharda.
لَا من النهاردة.
- HAIRDRESSER: Would you like to dye your hair? tihibbi nuSbugh
تحبِّي نصبغ؟
- MUNA: Good idea. Make it dark black. fikra kuwayysa.
فكرة كويستة. أصيغ أسود غامق.
- HAIRDRESSER: OK. `ookeee.
أوكي
- (After he is finished.)
- HAIRDRESSER: What do you think, madam? `eeh ra`yik ya madaam?
إيه رأيك يا مدام؟
- MUNA: Oh God! What is this ugly color? ya kharaabi! `eeh il-loon il-wihish da.
يا خرابي ! إيه اللون الوحش ده.
- HAIRDRESSER: Don't worry, madam. I can make it blond (lit. yellow) if you like. wa-laa yihimmik ya madaam. nighayyaru h
`aSfar lau tihibbii.
ولا يهمك يا مدام، نغيره أصفر لو تحببي.



Saaloon il-hilaa'a صالون الحلاقة Barber Shop



hallaa'
حلاق
barber



yihla'
يحلق
shave



yihla' li-nafsu
يحلق لنفسه
shave oneself



muus hilaa'a
موس حلاقة
razor



shanab
شنب
moustache



'asarrah shari
اسْرَحْ شُعْرِي
to comb/brush
one's own hair



yu'uSS
قصص
cut



yisarrah
يسْرَحْ
he combs/
brushes



Useful Phrases

Here are some useful expressions for the barbershop.

Would you like to cut it short ?

tihibb ti'aSSar?
تحب تقصر؟

Shorten the back and leave it long in the front.

'aSSar min wara, wi sibuh Tawil min 'uddaam.
قصّر من وراء، وسيبه طوبيل من قدام.

Can I shampoo first?

mumkin nighsil bish-shaambuu il-'awwil?
ممکن نغسل بالشامبو الأول؟

Good idea.

'ahsan barDu.
أحسن برضه.

Hani needs a haircut. He is at the front desk in the hotel lobby.

HANI: Do you have a good barbershop in the hotel? Andukum Saloon hilaa`a kuwayyis f-il-fundu`?
عندكم صالون حلقة كويسي في الفندق؟

HOTEL CLERK: Of course, sir. Tab^c an ya afandim.

طبعاً يا أفنديم.

HANI: Do I need to wait long?

laazim astanna kituir?
لازم استنى كثير؟

- HOTEL I do not think so. ma aftikirsh
CLERK: ما افتكرش.
- (At the barber's)
- BARBER: Welcome. Do you want a shave or a haircut? ahlan wa sahlan, da'n walla shar?
أهلاً وسهلاً. ذقن و/or شعر؟
- HANI: I'd like a haircut. sha'ir bass.
شعر بس.
- BARBER: Would you like to cut it short? tihibb ti'aSSar?
تحب تقصر؟
- HANI: Short in the back and long in the front. 'aSSar min wara, wi siibuh Tawil min 'uddaam
قصر من وراء وسببه طويل من قدام.
- BARBER: May I shampoo first? mumkin nighsil b-ish-shambu il-awwil?
ممكن نغسل بالشامبو الأول؟
- HANI: Good idea. ahsan barDu.
أحسن برضه.
- (After cutting his hair)
- BARBER: Is this a good length? iT-Tuul da kuwayyis?
الطول ده كوييس؟
- HANI: Good, but make it a little shorter on the sides. kuwayyis, laakin aSSar il-gawaanib shuwayya.
كوييس لكن قصر الجوانب شوية.
- BARBER: Would you like to cut the sideburns? tihibb ashiih lak is-sawaalif?
تحب أشيل لك السوالف؟
- HANI: No, no, don't do that. Only make them shorter. la', la', iwa ti'mil kida. 'aSSarhum bass.
لا. لا! اوعي تعمل كده. قصرهم بس.
- BARBER: OK. Would you like to comb your hair straight back? haaDir. tihibb tisarrah sha'rak la-wara?
حاضر. تحب تسرح شعرك لوراء.
- HANI: No, I have a part on the left. la', ba-fru' min ish-shimaal.
لا بافرق من الشمال.
- BARBER: Would you like hairspray? tihibb spreey sha'r?
تحب سبراي شعر؟

HANI: No, thanks. How much do I owe you? la' shukran. il-hisaab kaam?
ألا شكرًا. الحساب كام؟

BARBER Just thirty pounds. talatiin gineeh bass.
ثلاثين جنيه بس.

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into Arabic.

1. How much do I owe you? _____
2. No, no, don't do that. _____
3. Is this a good length? _____
4. I do not think so. _____

ANSWERS

٤. لا شكرًا، أنا لا أريد.
٣. لا، لا، لا أريد أن أفعل ذلك.
٢. هل هذا طول جيد؟
١. لا، لا أعتقد ذلك.



الأدوات المكتبية ومستلزمات المكاتب

Stationery Goods, Office Supplies

kushk il-garaayid

كتاب الجرائد

The Newsstand

English-language newspapers from overseas and Egypt's number one English language newspaper, *Al-Ahram Weekly*, are available at the newsstands in major hotels. You can also buy *Cairo Times* and *Egypt Today* from downtown newsstands. Egyptian post offices sell stamps, envelopes, and money orders only. If you need postcards or maps, you will have to get them in bookstores.



sagaayir
سجائر
cigarettes



Tawaabi
طوابع
stamps



magalla
مجلة
magazine



(gurnaan) gariida
جريدة (جرنان)
newspaper



کروت
postcards

Hani is looking for newspapers in English. He has the following conversation with the salesman in a newsstand.

HANI: Do you have newspapers in English, please?

عندك جرائد بالإنجليزي من فضلك؟
andak garaayid b-il-ingiliizi min faDlak?

CLERK: Yes, I have *Al-Ahram Weekly*, *The New York Times*, *Time Magazine*, and *Newsweek* as well.

*away, andi il-*Ahram Weekly* wi-andi *New York Times* wi-andii magallit il-*Time* il-`amrikiya w-il-*Newsweek* kamaan.*

أبوه عندي الأهرام وبكلٍي وعندي نيويورك تايمز
وعندي مجلة النايم الأمريكية والنيوزويك كمان.

- HANI: Excellent. Give me *Al-Ahram Weekly* and *Newsweek*.
 ممتاز. إبني الأهرام وبيكلي والنبيوزبك.
- CLERK: Here they are. Do you like historical ("Pharaonic") postcards?
 إنفصال. تحب كروت فرعونى؟
- HANI: Show me what you have.
 warriini `illi `andak.
 وربني اللي عندك.
- CLERK: Abul hool (the sphinx), Saqqara, Abusinbil (the temple), and the pyramids.
 `abu il-hool, sa`ara, abu-sunbul, il-`ahraam.
 أبو الهول. سقاره. أبو سنبل. الأهرام.
- HANI: I like them. I will take them all.
 hilwiin ha-sh/triihum kulluhum.
 حلوبين حاشترهم كلهم.
- CLERK: Here it is. You owe me 24 pounds, only.
 itfaDDal, il-hisaab `arba'a wi-`ishriin gineeh bass.
 انفضل. الحساب 42 جنيه بس.
- HANI: Here is the money. Do you have stamps?
 itfaDDal, `andak Tawaabi?
 انفضل. عندك طوابع؟
- CLERK: Unfortunately, no. You can get them at this bookstore next door.
 la` l-il-`asaf, ha-tlaa` i f-il-maktaba `illi ganbina di.
 لا للاسف. ها تلاقى في المكتبة اللي جنبنا دي.
- HANI: Thanks.
 shukran.
 شكراً.
- CLERK: You are welcome.
 `afwan.
 عفوا.

f-il-maktaba
في المكتبة
At the Stationery Store

Here are some of the items you might want to purchase at the stationery store.

'alam gaaf
قلم جاف
pen



zarf (zuruuf)
ظرف (ظروف)
envelope



'alam ruSaS
قلم رصاص
pencil



noota
نوتة
notebook



kheeT
خيط
string



seelootip
سيلوتيب
transparent tape



ruzmit wara'
رزمة ورق
writing paper



karrasa
كراسة
writing pad





خان الخليلي
Khan il-Khalili

Khan il-Khalily is considered the most important souvenir market in Cairo. The market was built in 1382, in the heart of the Islamic Cairo area. You can find many different types of souvenirs in Khan il-Khalily.



Mother of pearl box
صناديق صدف (مجوهرات)



Queen Nefertiti papyrus.
الملكة نفرتتي على ورق بردى



Porcelain vase
فازة فرعونية بورسلين

Hani visits a souvenir shop in Khan il-Khalily. Notice how he bargains with the clerk.

HANI: Peace be upon you.

salaamu 'aleekum
سلام عليكم.

CLERK: And upon you *khawaaga* (foreigner).

wi 'aleekum is-salaam yaa khawaaga.
وعليكم السلام يا خواجا.

HANI: I am not a *khawaaga*! I am Egyptian like you.

khawaagit 'eeh! anaa maSrii zayyak.
خواجة إيه! أنا مصرى زيتك.

CLERK: Welcome. We have the best souvenirs in Egypt.

ahlan wa sahlan. 'andinaa ahsan suuviniir fii maSr.
أهلاً وسهلاً. عندنا أحسن سوق تجاري في مصر.

HANI: Do you have papyrus?

'andak wara' bardii
عندك ورق بردى؟

| | | |
|--------|--|--|
| CLERK: | Of course, and statues of Nefertiti and Tutankhamen. | Tab ^s an wi tamaasiil li-nivertiitii wi qinaa ^c tuut ankh amuun طبعاً وتماثيل لنفرتيتي وقناع توت عنخ امون. |
| HANI: | I like this historical ("Pharaonic") vase. | anaa ^c agbaanii il-vaaza il-faruunii dii. أنا عجباني الفازه الفرعوني دي. |
| CLERK: | It is for you. Its price is only 150 pounds. | maa tighlaash ^c aleek. bimiyya wi khamsiin gineeh bass. ما نغلاش عليك. بميه وخمسين جنيه بس. |
| HANI: | Too much. I will only take it for 100. | haraam ^c aleek, ha-khudhaa bimiit gineeh bass. حرام عليك. حاخذها بميه بس. |
| CLERK: | It's a deal. I have a mother-of-pearl box for madam's jewelry. | halaal ^c aleek, 'andii sanduu' SaDaf li-mugaw-haraat il-madaam. حلال عليك . عندي صندوق صدف لمجوهرات المدام. |
| HANI: | Show me. | warriinii
وُرني |
| CLERK: | There are small, medium, and big sizes. | fiih hagm Sughayyar wi mutawassiT wi kibir. فيه حجم صغير ومتوسط وكبير. |
| HANI: | How much is the big one? | bikam il-kibir?
بكم الكبير؟ |
| CLERK: | This one is for 250 pounds. | da ba ^a bimiteen wi khamsiin gineeh.
ده بقى بمتنين وخمسين جنيه. |
| HANI: | I will take it for 150 pounds. | ha-khuduh bimiyah wi khamsiin
حاخذه بميه وخمسين. |
| CLERK: | No, impossible. Make it 200 pounds. | la ['] mish mumkin. khalliihaa miteen gineeh.
لامش ممكن . خلبيها متنين جنيه. |
| HANI: | Fine. Here is the money. | maashii, itfaDDal il-silius.
ماشي. اتفضل الفلوس. |
| CLERK: | Thank you. Do you need anything else? | shukran, mish ^c aaiz haaga taantia.
شكراً. مش عايز حاجة ثانية. |
| HANI: | No, thanks. This is enough. | la ['] shukran. kida kifaaya.
لا شكرأً. كده كفاية. |

Exercise

Write the Arabic names of the following souvenirs.

1. Mother of pearl box _____
2. Queen Nefertiti papyrus _____
3. Porcelain vase _____



mahall il-muusiqaa
 محل الموسيقى
The Record Store

shiriiT viidiiyo
 شريط فيديو
video cassette



sii dii
 سى دى
CD (compact disc)



muusigaa sh'a'bii-ya
 موسيقى شعبية
folk music



muusigaa klaasiik
 موسيقى كلاسيك
classical music



raadyoo
 راديو
radio



tiliivizyoon
 تليفزيون
television



ANSWERS

1. (الصين) صينية فخار
2. قطة مرسومة على الخشب
3. ساعة ماء مصنوعة من العاج

mahall ittaSwirr
 محل التصوير
Photo Shop



yiTba^c
طبع
 to print



baTTari-ya
بطارية
 battery



dividi pleeyar
ديفيدي بلايير
 DVD player



labtop
لابتوب
 laptop computer

kamiraa
كاميرا
 camera



kamiraa viidyoo
كاميرا فيديو
 video camera



kumpyuutar
كمبيوتر
 computer



At the photo shop Muna wants to buy a memory card and batteries for her digital camera.

- | | | |
|--------|--|--|
| MUNA: | I want batteries for my digital camera. | ‘ayza baTTariyyaat lil- kamiraa il-dijital.
عايزه بطاريات للكاميرا الالكترونية. |
| CLERK: | How many megapixels is your camera? | il-kamira bita’tik kaam piksil?
الكاميرا بتاعتك كام ميجابكسل؟ |
| MUNA: | Eight. | tamanya.
ثمانية. |
| CLERK: | Here are the batteries for the digital camera. | wi ‘aadi baTTariyyaat il-dijital.
و آدي بطاريات الالكترونية. |
| MUNA: | Do you have a memory card? I mean “kart zakira.” | ‘andak mimori kard ? ‘a’ Sud kart zakira.
عندك ميموري كارد؟ أقصد كارت ذاكرة. |
| CLERK: | Of course we have it. How many megabytes? | ‘andina Tab'an. kaam migabayits ?
عندنا طبعاً. كام ميجابايت؟ |

MUNA: Five hundred and twelve. khumsmiyya wi-itnashar.

CLERK: Here is the card. Thus, the cost is 400 pounds.

MUNA: Here it is. itfaDDal.
- لِهَذِلِ

CLERK: Thank you. *shukran.*

Look at the following pictures and write their names in the spaces provided.

1



2



3



4



[View Details](#) | [Edit](#) | [Delete](#)

5.



6.



7.



8.



عَابِزٌ

Wanting with عَابِزٌ

The word **عَابِزٌ** is used in Egyptian Arabic to express the equivalent of the English verb “to want”:

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------------|
| He wants | ‘aayiz | هو عَابِزٌ |
| She wants | ‘aayaiza | هي عَابِزَةٌ |
| They want | ‘aayziin | هُمْ عَابِزِينَ |
| You, m.s., want | ‘aayiz | أَنْتَ عَابِزٌ |
| You, f.s., want | ‘aayaiza | أَنْتِ عَابِزَةٌ |
| You, pl., want | ‘aayziin | أَنْتُمْ عَابِزِينَ |
| I want | ‘aayiz | أَنَا عَابِزٌ |
| We want | ‘aayziin | إِنَّا عَابِزِينَ |

ANSWERS

لِلْعَابِزِينَ ٦. ٧. ٨. ٩. ١٠. ١١. ١٢. ١٣. ١٤. ١٥. ١٦. ١٧. ١٨. ١٩. ٢٠. ٢١.



‘ikhSaa’ ii baSariyyaat
اخصائي بصريات
optician



naDDaraat
نظارة
glasses



shambar
شمربر
frame



‘adasaat laaSiqa
عدسات لاصقة
contact lenses

في محل النظارات At the Optician's



Read the following dialogue.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| HANI: | My glasses are broken. Can you fix them please? | naDDaartii inkasarit. Mumkin tiSSallaħha min faDlak?
نظاري انكسرت. ممكن تصلحها من فضلك؟ |
| OPTICIAN: | The lens or the frame? | il-‘adasaat wallaa ish-shambar?
العدسات ولا الشمربر. |
| HANI: | The frame is twisted and one of the lenses is broken. | ish-shambar it-wawag wi fiih ‘adasa makuura.
الشمربر انحوج وفيه عدسة مكسورة. |
| OPTICIAN: | Do you have the prescription for the glasses? | ma-aak kas/f naDDara?
معاك كشف نظارة؟ |

HANI: What do you mean? I have the lens measurements.
ya'nii 'eeh? ma'aaya ma'as il-'adasaat
يعني إيه؟ معالياً مقاس العدسات.

OPTICIAN: This is exactly what I want.
bizzabT, hu-wa da il-maTluub.
بالظبط. هو ده المطلوب.

(*Hani hands the measurement to the optician.*)

OPTICIAN: You can come tomorrow to pick them up.
ti'dar tiigii bukra taakhudhum
تقدر تيجي بكره تاخذهم.

HANI: What time?
issa'a kaam?
الساعة كام؟

OPTICIAN: Same time (as now).
Zayyi dilwa'ti kida
زي دلوقت كده.

HANI: Thanks. Good-bye.
shukran ma'a issalama
شكراً مع السلامه.

OPTICIAN: Good-bye.
allaah yisallimak.
الله يسلامك.

taSliih al-ahzi-ya/ il-gizam
تصليح الأحذية / الجزم
Shoe Repair



rubaaT gazma
رباط جزمة
shoelace



na'l
نعل
insole



shibshib
شيشيب
slippers



gazma
جزمة
shoes

All around town you are likely to see tiny shoeshine and shoe-repair booths. At the booths you can ask for minor repairs. For major repairs, you should bring your shoes or boots to the shoe-repair shops.

MUNA: Can you repair my shoes, please?
mumkin tiSaallah gazmitii min faDlak?
ممکن تصلح جزمتي من فضلك؟

COBBLER: What is wrong with them?
malhaa? fihaa 'eeh?
مالها؟ فيها إيه؟

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| MUNA: | The heels are broken. | il-ka ^{ab} itkasar.
الكعب انكسر. |
| COBBLER: | Please sit down. I will fix them in ten minutes. | itfaDDalii istirayyahii "ashar da'aayi". Wi anaa haSSalahhaa lik
إفضلني استريح ١٠ دقائق. وانا هصلحها لك. |
| MUNA: | Thanks. | shukran
شكراً. |
| COBBLER: | You're welcome. | "afwan
عفواً. |

Go over the material for the optician and shoe repair shops. Then see if you can express yourself in the following emergency situations.

1. You have broken your eyeglasses. Ask if they can be repaired.

2. Explain that you have broken a lens and the frame.

3. Tell your optician that you don't have a spare pair of glasses.

4. You have broken your heel. Tell the shoemaker what you need.

ANSWERS

- ٤. جعلني أستريح ١٠ دقائق.
- ٣. جعلني أصلح عدسة وrama.
- ٢. جعلني أصلح عصابة كعب.
- ١. جعلني أصلح عصابة كعب.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

khadamaat asaasiya

خدمات أساسية



25

العملة Currency

The Egyptian pound (*gineeh*, جنيه) is divided into 100 piasters. One piaster is ('irsh). Here are the different denominations of the Egyptian pound.



quarter of a pound (25 piasters)

rub' gineeh

ربع جنيه

half a pound (50 piasters)

nuSS gineeh

نص جنيه

5 pounds

khamsa gineeh

خمسة جنيه

10 pounds

'ashara gineeh

عشرة جنيه

20 pounds

'ishriin gineeh

عشرين جنيه

50 pounds

khamsiin gineeh

خمسين جنيه

100 pounds

miit gineeh

مئة جنيه

200 pounds

miteen gineeh

مئتين جنيه

Exercise

How much is each of the following bank notes?



1. _____



2. _____



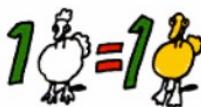
3. _____

ANSWERS

1. 50 pounds 2. 100 pounds 3. 50 piasters (a half pound)



yighayyar 'umla
يغْيِرُ(عملة)
exchange (currency)



si'r al-istibdaal
سعر الاستبدال
rate of exchange



yidfa^{*}
يَدْفَعُ
pay



yimDii
يَضْمِنُ
sign



yif-tah hisaab
يَفْتَحُ حِسَابٍ
open an account



yim-wadi'a
يَمْلِأُ وَدِعَةً
make a deposit



yis-hab
يَسْحَبُ
make a withdrawal

Hani is at the bank located in his hotel. He needs to exchange some money.

HANI: May I exchange 100 dollars please? mumkin aghayyar khumsmit duulaar amriikii ممکن اغیر خمسمية دولار امریکي.

TELLER: May I see your passport, please? mumkin ilbaspoor min faDlak ممکن الباسپور من فضلك؟

HANI: Of course. Here it is. Tab'an itfaDDal طبعاً إنفضل

TELLER: Do you want the money (them) in tens, twenties, or fifties (denominations)? 'aayiz-hum 'asharaat walla 'ishriinaat walla khamsiinaat عایزم عشرات و لآ عشرينات و لآ خمسينات؟

HANI: Hundreds, please. miyyaat min faDlak مييات من فضلك.

TELLER: Here they are. Count them carefully before you leave. itfaDDal ilmablagh. 'idduh ku-wayyis abl maa timshii انفضل المبلغ. عِدْه كوييس قبل ما تتعشي.

| | | |
|---------|------------------------------|---|
| HANI: | Of course. The sum is exact. | Daruurii. ilmablagh mazbuuT
ضروري. المبلغ مظبوط. |
| TELLER: | Good-bye. | ma ^c assalaama
مع السلامه. |
| HANI: | Good-bye. | allaah yisallimak
الله يسلامك. |

Exercise

Now look at the pictures and say the words aloud. Then write them in the blanks provided.



1. _____

2. _____



3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

ANSWERS

كتاب. 2. مبلغ. 3. بطاقة. 4. سائق. 5. سيارة.

Moving to the Past with كان

Read the following short dialogue between someone who wants to exchange Egyptian pounds for dollars at a local bank. Notice how the clerk uses كان.

| | | |
|---------|--|--|
| CLIENT: | Do you have dollars? | ‘andukum dularaat
عندكم دولارات. |
| CLERK: | We had them yesterday. | kaan ‘andinaa `imbaarih
كان عندنا إمبارح. |
| CLIENT: | What do you mean by “We had”? | tu’ Sud “eeh bikaan ‘andinaa
نقصد ايه ب ”كان عندي“؟ |
| CLERK: | It means we were exchanging dollars yesterday and they are gone. | yaa’ni kunna binghayyar dulaar `imbaarih
wikhiliS
يعني كانوا بـنغيّر دولار إمبارح وخـلص. |

كان (in different conjugations) is used to “move” the time of an event or a situation to the past, as shown in the following examples:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| He had | كان عنده | He has | عندته |
| I had (with me) | كان معايا | I have | معايا |
| I was tired | كنت تعبان | I am tired | أنا تعبان |
| It was necessary, ought to | كان لازم | It is necessary that, must | لازم |

When كان is followed by a verb in the imperfect, both كان and the following verb are conjugated for person and the combination is translated in the simple past or the past progressive:

I knew, I used to know.....
كُنْتُ أَعْرِف....

I was working, I used to work....
كُنْتُ أَشْغَلُ....

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| I have been disconnected. | il-khaTT in`aTa ^s
الخط انقطع. |
| Don't hang up. | maa ti` filsh it-tilifoon
ماتفلاش التليفون. |
| Hello, may I speak to Hassan? | `aloo mumkin akallim hasan?
ألو، ممكن أكلم حسن؟ |
| telephone book | daftar it-tilifootaat
دفتر التليفونات. |
| Dial the number. | uTlub ir-raqam
اطلب الرقم. |
| The line is busy. | il-khaTT mashghuul
الخط مشغول. |
| Hello, this is Fatima. | `aloo faTma ma'aak
ألو، فاطمة معاك. |
| pay telephone | tilifoon bil-'umla
تليفون بالعملة. |
| Lift the receiver. | irfa ^s issammaa ^s a
يرفع السماعة. |
| I can barely hear you. | `anaa sam ^s ak bil-afya
أنا سامعك بالعاقبة. |

fī kashk ittilifoon
في كشك التليفون
At the Telephone Booth



Useful Phrases and Questions

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| HANI | Hello! Hello! May I speak to Fatima, please? | Aloo aloo mumkin `akallim faTma min faDlak
ممکن اکلم فاطمة من فضلك؟ |
| A VOICE: | I can barely hear you. Please speak louder. | anaa sam`ak bil`afya
أنا سامعك بالعاافية.
mumkin ti`allii Sootak min faDlak
ممکن تعلي صوتك من فضلك؟ |
| HANI: | I'd like to speak to Fatima. | mumkin `akallim faTma
ممکن اکلم فاطمة. |
| A VOICE: | You have the wrong number. | innimra ghalaT
النمرة غلط. |
| HANI: | Sorry. | `aasif
آسف. |

Exercise

Match the Arabic sentences with the English equivalents.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. May I speak to Fatima please? | a. ممکن تطلب لي الرقم ده من فضلك؟ |
| 2. I can barely hear you. | b. الخط مشغول. |
| 3. Please speak louder. | c. فيه تليفون بالجملة هنا؟ |
| 4. You have the wrong number. | d. الخط انقطع. |
| 5. Sorry. | e. النمرة غلط. |
| 6. Would you please dial this number for me? | f. ممکن اکلم فاطمة من فضلك؟ |
| 7. I have been disconnected. | g. أنا سامعك بالعاافية. |
| 8. The line is busy. | h. آسف. |
| 9. Is there a pay telephone here (around)? | i. ممکن تعلي صوتك من فضلك؟ |

ANSWERS

1. f., 2. g., 3. l., 4. e., 5. h., 6. a., 7. d., 8. b., 9. c.



id-duktoor

duktoor il-asnaan

Doctor

Dentist

il-mustashfa

المستشفى دكتور الأسنان الدكتور Hospital

28

من الرأس إلى أصابع القدم
min ar-rah's ila 'aSaabi' il-qadam
From Head to Toe



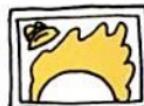
anf (manakhîr)
أنف (مناخير)
nose



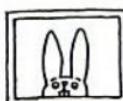
'een / 'iyun
عين/عيون
eye / eyes



sha'r
شعر
hair



'udhun (widn)
أذن (ودن)
ear



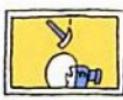
shanab
شنب
moustache



famm (bu')
فم (بق)
mouth



raas
رأس
head



wagh (wish)
وجه (وش)
face



khadd/
khuduud
خد/خدود
cheek/
cheeks



da'n
ذقن
chin



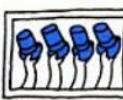
lisaan
لسان
tongue



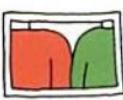
asnaan
أسنان
teeth



diraa' / diraa'een
ذراع/ذراعين
arm/two arms



kitf/aktaaf
كتف/أكتاف
shoulder/two shoulders



ra'aba
رقبة
neck



Dahr
ظهر
back



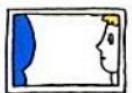
Saabī / Sawaabī
صَابِعٌ / صَوَابِعٌ
finger/
fingers



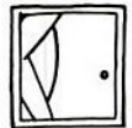
kuur
كوع
elbow



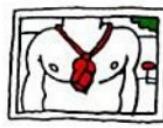
miq·ada
مَقْعِدَةٌ
backside
(bottom)



buTn
بطن
belly



Sadr
صدر
chest



qadam/mishT/ka'b
قَدْمٌ / مُشْطٌ /
كعب
foot/sole/heel



rigl / rigleen
رِجْلٌ / رِجْلَيْنِ
leg/two legs



rūkba
ركبة
knee



khamas Sawabi^c (rigl) / aSaabi^c
خمس صوابع (رجل) / أصابع
five toes
(lit. fingers of the leg/foot)

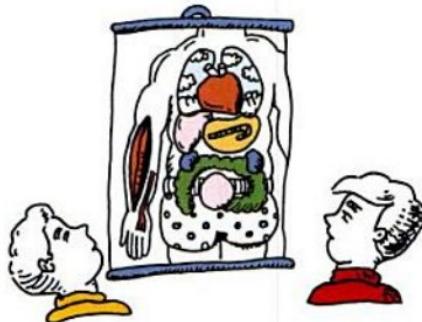


ri'a
رئة
lung

kibd
كبد
liver

'aDala / 'aDalaat
عضلة /
عضلات
muscle/
muscles

shuryaan
شريان
artery



wariid
وريد
vein

alb/qalb
قلب
heart

mi'da
معدة
stomach

am'aa'
أمعاء
intestines

kilya
كلية
kidney

That was certainly a lot of new words to learn. Repeat them to yourself several times and then draw lines matching the Arabic words with their English equivalents.

| | | |
|-------------|---------|-----|
| a. hand | كَنْف | 1. |
| b. belly | رَجْل | 2. |
| c. ear | رَأْس | 3. |
| d. elbow | إِيد | 4. |
| e. finger | بَطْن | 5. |
| f. head | وَدْن | 6. |
| g. knee | صَبَاع | 7. |
| h. leg/foot | رَكْبَة | 8. |
| i. mouth | كَوْع | 9. |
| j. shoulder | بَق | 10. |

bitis/tikii min 'eech?
بِتَشْتَكِي مِنْ إِيْهُ؟
What's Wrong with You?



| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| I have a cold. | *andii bard
عَنْدِي بَرْد | I have constipation. | *andii imsaak
عَنْدِي إِمْسَاك |
| I have a cough. | *andii kuhha
عَنْدِي كَحْثَة | I have diarrhea. | *andii 'is-haal
عَنْدِي اِسْهَال |
| I have a fever. | *andii humma
عَنْدِي حَمْضَرَة | I have a headache. | *andii SuDaa'
عَنْدِي صَدَاع |
| I have nausea. | *andii dookha
عَنْدِي دُوكَّهَة | I have the flu. | *andii infilwanzaa
عَنْدِي انْفُلُوْنَزَا |
| I have a toothache.
My tooth hurts. | sinaanii wag-saanii
أَسْنَانِي وَجَعَانِي | I have an upset
stomach.
My stomach hurts. | mi'ditii wag-saanii
مَعْدَنِي وَجَعَانِي |

ANSWERS

1. j., 2. h., 3. f., 4. a., 5. b., 6. c., 7. e., 8. g., 9. d., 10. i.



We hope you don't find yourself in a medical or other emergency situation, but it is a good idea to know some useful words and phrases to help you in case you are.

maTaafii
مطافيء
fire station (fire brigade)

buliis
بولييس
police



‘arabiyyit il-‘is‘aaf
عربة الإسعاف
The Ambulance



To get emergency medical aid from your hotel, notify the front desk staff. They can call for an ambulance with trained medical personnel to assist you on the spot or to transport you to a hospital. Here are a few expressions for you to learn. Listen and repeat.

Tawaari'
طوارئ
emergency



mustashfa
مستشفى
hospital

Useful Expressions

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Help! | 'ilha`uunii
الحقوني |
| Call for a doctor right now. | 'uTlub duktoor haalan
أطلب دكتور حالاً |
| Call an ambulance right now. | 'uTlub `arabiyyit `is aaf haalan
أطلب عربية إسعاف حالاً |
| Take me to a hospital. | khudnii li-l-mustashfa
خذني للمستشفى |
| I had a fall. | ana wi`jat
أنا وقعت |
| I was hit by a car. | `arabiyya khabaTitnii
عربى خبطتني |
| I am having a heart attack. | andii azma albiyya
عندى أزمة قلبية |
| I burned myself. | hara`t nafsii
حرقت نفسي |
| I cut myself. | awwart nafsii
عُورت نفسي |
| I am bleeding. | anaa banzif
انا بازف |
| I think the bone is broken. | astagid il-`adma inkasarit
أعتقد العظمة انكسرت |
| My leg is swollen. | riglii warma (wirmit)
رجلی وارمة (ورم) |
| The wrist is twisted. | 'iidii itgaza`it
إيدي اتجزعت |
| My ankle is dislocated. | ka'bii it`awag (itgaza`)
كعبي أنزعج (إنزعج) |

il-buliiis
البولييس
The Police

You will find police officers directing traffic and patrolling the streets. If you have any problems or need directions, the police will help you.

ragul albuliiis
رجل البولييس
policeman



'ism ilbuliiis/ish-shurTa
قسم البولييس/الشرطة
police station

Call the police!

‘uTlub il-buliiis
أطلب البولييس.

Where is the nearest police station?

feen `a`rab `ism shurTa
فين أقرب قسم شرطة؟

I've lost my passport.

Dayya `t baspoori (gawaaz safari)
ضيغت باسپوري (جواز سفری).

I am lost and do not know how to get back to the hotel.

“ana tuht wi mish ‘aarif arga^c
li-l-fundu^c
انا تهت ومش عارف أرجع الفندق.

My wallet has been stolen.

mahfaztii ‘itsara^cit
محفظتي اتسرقـت.

قبل ما تسافر

Before You Leave

Choose the right answer.



التعرف بالناس: Getting to Know People

- When you meet an Egyptian person, how do you start up a conversation?
 - a. سلام عليكم.
 - b. مع السلامة.
 - c. عليكم السلام.
- It is morning and you meet someone. How do you greet him/her?
 - a. مساء الخير.
 - b. صباح الخير.
 - c. كل سنة وانت طيب.
- Someone says “Thank you” to you. How should you reply?
 - a. إزيك.
 - b. مع السلامة.
 - c. عفواً.
- When you give something to a woman, what is the polite form of saying “Here it is?”
 - a. اتفضل.
 - b. اتفضلني.
 - c. اتفضّلوا.
- Pleasure to meet you.
 - a. معلش.
 - b. نشرفتنا.
 - c. الحمد لله.

ANSWERS

Situation 1: 1. a., 2. a., 3. c., 4. b., 5. b.

وصول

Arrival

1. You have a reservation for two rooms at a hotel.
What do you say?
 a. إحنا حجزنا اوضتین.
 b. إحنا ما حجزناش اوضتین.
 c. عايزين نحجز اوضتین.
2. The clerk asks how long you will be staying. Your reply is "About a week."
 a. حوالي أسبوع.
 b. حوالي أسبوعين.
 c. حوالي شهر.
3. You want to know whether breakfast is included in the price of the room, so you say:
 a. أجرة الأوضة شاملة الفطار؟
 b. أجرة الأوضة شاملة الغذاء؟
 c. أجرة الأوضة شاملة العشاء؟
4. You want to find out where the elevator is.
 a. فيه أسانسير من فضلك؟
 b. بقام الأسانسير من فضلك؟
 c. فين الأسانسير من فضلك؟



زيارة معلم البلد

Visiting the Sights

1. Ask a passerby how to go to the Egyptian museum.
 a. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف المصري؟
 b. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف الإسلامي؟
 c. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف القبطي؟
2. The passerby told you to go straight until you reach il-Tahrir square.
 a. إركب الأتوبيس لحد ميدان التحرير.
 b. إمشي دوغرى لحد ميدان التحرير.
 c. خذ مترو الأنفاق لحد ميدان التحرير.

ANSWERS

Situation 2: 1. a., 2. a., 3. a., 4. c.

3. You want to see the pyramids. What would you say?
 a. بالالنشوف فيلم عن الأهرام.
 b. مش عايز أنشوف الأهرام.
 c. عايز أنشوف الأهرام.
4. How much is the ticket to Giza?
 a. بكم التذكرة للجيزة؟
 b. إزاي أروح الجيزة؟
 c. ممكن تيجي معابا للجيزة؟
5. You and your friend want to get off the bus at the pyramids and the sphinx. What would you say to the driver?
 a. عايزين تركب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
 b. عايزين ننزل عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
 c. عايزين نلعب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
6. You are bargaining the fee of the taxi driver, who suggested 30 pounds. You want to say "This is not good for me."
 a. ماينفعش!
 b. ماشي!
 c. انكل على الله!
7. Your watch doesn't work. You want to know the time. So you ask someone near you.
 a. الطماطم بكم دلوقت من فضلك؟
 b. الساعة كام دلوقت من فضلك؟
 c. معاك ساعه من فضلك؟
8. Can you ask about the price of a round-trip ticket to Alexandria?
 a. بكم التذكرة رايح جاي لاسكندرية؟
 b. بكم التذكرة لاسكندرية؟
 c. بكم اسكندرية؟
9. Tell your hosts that you are American and that you can speak a little Arabic.
 a. أنا أمريكي ويانكلم عربي شوية.
 b. أنا مصرى ويانكلم امرىكي شوية.
 c. أنا مصرى ويانعلم عربي شوية.

10. If you want to rent a car, you tell the clerk:
- a. عايز أشتري عربية من فضلك.
 - b. عايز أجر عجلة من فضلك.
 - c. عايز أجر عربية من فضلك.
11. At the service station, you ask the attendant to change the oil and to check the tires and the water.
- a. ممكن تغير زيت ونكشف لي على الكاوتشن والميّة كمان؟
 - b. ممكن تكشف لي على الزيت والكاوتشن والميّة؟
 - c. ممكن تغير الزيت والكاوتشن ونكشف لي على الميّة؟
12. You ask the flight attendant if they serve meals during the flight.
- a. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟
 - b. إمتي ها تتطلع الطيارة؟
 - c. فيه مشروبات أثناء الرحله؟

الترفيه Entertainment



1. Using the phone, ask the clerk at the “Sound and Light” show if there is a show in English tonight.
- a. فيه عرض صوت وضوء بالإنجليزي الليلة؟
 - b. فين عرض الصوت والضوء الليلة؟
 - c. فيه عرض صوت وضوء الليلة؟
2. Muna jogs every day and looks healthy and strong. What would a friend who is impressed by Muna’s healthy lifestyle say to her?
- a. ماشاء الله! انت جميلة قوي.
 - b. ماشاء الله! انت ذكية قوي.
 - c. ما شاء الله! ربنا يديكي الصحة.

ANSWERS

Situation 3: 1. a., 2. b., 3. c., 4. a., 5. b., 6. a., 7. b., 8. a., 9. a., 10. c., 11. a., 12. a.
 Situation 4: 1. a., 2. c., 3. a., 4. a., 5. a., 6. a., 7. a., 8. a., 9. a., 10. a., 11. a., 12. a.

الوجبات والمطاعم : Situation 5 :

Meals and Restaurants



1. Ask your partner what she wants for breakfast.
 - a. تحب تأكل إيه على الفطار؟
 - b. تحبي تأكلني إيه على الفطار؟
 - c. تحبي تأكلني فول على الفطار؟
2. What would you say after finishing a meal to which you were invited at a friend's house?
 - a. سُفَرَةِ دَائِمَةً.
 - b. بِالْهَنَاءِ وَالشَّفَاءِ.
 - c. تَصْبِحُوا عَلَيْ خَيْرٍ.
3. You are in a restaurant. Ask for a copy of the menu.
 - a. المَنْيوُ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ.
 - b. الْمَنْيوُ تَحْتَ أَمْرِكَ.
 - c. مِنْ عَابِزِ الْمَنْيوِ.
4. At a Kushary shop, the waiter asks if you would like a big, small, or medium-sized dish. What would he say?
 - a. تَحْبُ طَبْقَ كِشْرِيْ كَبِيرٌ وَلَا صَغِيرٌ وَلَا وَسْطٌ؟
 - b. تَحْبُ الشَّطَةَ الْحَامِيَّةَ؟
 - c. تَحْبُ طَبْقَ رِزْ بَلْبَنْ وَلَا كِشْرِيْ؟
5. Ask the waiter what they have for dessert.
 - a. عَنْدَكُمْ مَلَابِسُ رِجَالٍ؟
 - b. عَنْدَكُمْ سَمَكُ النَّهَارِدَه؟
 - c. عَنْدَكُمْ الْحَلُوَاتِهِ؟
6. Pay ten pounds for your Kushary meal and tell the waiter to keep the change.
 - a. اتَّفَضَلْ عَشَرَهْ جَنِيَّهْ وَخَلَى الْبَاقِي عَلَيْشَانَكَ.
 - b. اتَّفَضَلْ عَشَرَينْ جَنِيَّهْ وَخَلَى الْبَاقِي عَلَيْشَانَكَ.
 - c. اتَّفَضَلْ عَشَرَهْ جَنِيَّهْ وَإِدَنِي الْبَاقِي مِنْ فَضْلِكَ.

7. If you want to freshen up and want to know where the restroom is, you would say:

- a. حمام السباحة فين من فضلك؟
- b. الحمام فين من فضلك؟
- c. الحمام يكam من فضلك؟

في المحل At the Store



1. At the department store, ask where you could find underwear.

- a. فين قسم الملابس الداخلية؟
- b. فين قسم الأذنـة؟
- c. فين قسم الكتب؟

2. You tried on a suit. Ask the salesperson for his opinion.

- a. إسمك إيه؟
- b. إيه المشكـلة؟
- c. إيه رأيك؟

3. You are at the grocery store. Ask the shopkeeper to give you a carton of eggs.

- a. إديني كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
- b. خذ كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
- c. أنا مش عايز كرتونة بيض.

4. You are lost and someone is telling you to turn right at the second street on your right to get to your hotel. What would he say?

- a. أدخل أول شارع يمين.
- b. أدخل ثاني شارع يمين.
- c. أدخل ثاني شارع شمال.

5. You are at the pharmacy asking for medicine to help with your headache. What would you say?

- a. أنا عايز دوام للصداع.
- b. أنا عايز دواء للإسهـال.
- c. أنا عايز أسيـرين.

ANSWERS

Situation 5: 1. b., 2. a., 3. a., 4. a., 5. c., 6. a., 7. b.

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